Nov 14th 68

The World

VOL. IX. NO. 2646. NEW YORK: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SURRATT CASE

Startling and Conclusive Evidence of Mrs. Surratt's Innocence.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

How a Guiltless Woman was Sacrificed to the Rage of Radicalism.

INNOCENCE OF OTHER PRISONERS

Arnold, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin and John H. Surratt Exonerated.

DEMAND FOR THEIR RELEASE.

The Conspiracy, the Assassination, and the Sequel Reviewed, &c., &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, November 10.

If governments were intended to be superior to the sway of human passions, and to be administered according to a firm intelligence and justice, no government on the earth stands in such need of warning as that which has obtained another four years' lease of power over the United States. Since Radicalism has been in all ages and countries, as in ours, provocative of social turbulence and crime, it is not unnatural to suppose that the incoming Radical administration may have serious disorders to contend with. Prosperity and tranquillity in the South will be insecure as long as the policy which has been pursued at Washington is unremitted; the lives of certain high officials may be endangered; President Grant himself may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis.

These gloomy things will be incited only by persistence in the profound mistakes which have characterized the course of the party in power in the past; and results worse than these—even the disruption of the whole political and social system, and a disclosure of a widespread sympathy with the policy of political assassination—may happen, if more discrimination is not used by the Government in its dealings with public offenders. I presume that the assertion I am to make will surprise but few intelligent persons throughout the country: that the froward and vindictive action of the military court which consigned Mrs. Surratt to the scaffold, and decreed the lonely imprisonment for life of several other persons as innocent as she was of participation in or foreknowledge of the plot for Mr. Lincoln's murder, resulted in begetting a sympathy for Mrs. Surratt and these prisoners in the minds of vast numbers of people—a sympathy which has partially extended to the memory of the real criminals, and which, according to a subtle law of human nature, is at least equal in fervency to the regret caused by the death of the President.

A sympathy in part so inevitable and so inevitably perverted, is mixed in the popular mind with a detestation of Mrs. Surratt and the rest of the prisoners, inspired by her loathsome death and their wretched servitude. On the one hand, the woman is regarded as a martyr, on the other, her memory and her family are disgraced. And so, by the mingled doubt and indignation with which the *action of the Government* in her case afflict the public sense, the sacrifice of Lincoln and the guilt of Booth are both obscured and deprived of some measure of their significance.

I.

Mrs. Surratt, living with her daughter Anna and her son John, kept boarders in her house on H street, Washington. This method of eking out her income was rendered necessary by the stringency of the times and by the fact that her husband had left a certain claim on the Surratt property, in Surrattsville, unsettled to the satisfaction of the executors of Hon. Charles B. Calvert, formerly owner of the estate. The executors were anxious for the payment of this claim; and, on the Friday previous to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Surratt made a journey to Surrattsville—a short way from Washington—to collect money from her creditors wherewith to reduce the debt. Failing to obtain all the necessary means, and having received two letters from the executors the week of the assassination reminding her of her husband's dues, she resolved to make another visit to Surrattsville on the following Good Friday, and collect a sum owing to her from a man named Nott, in the neighborhood of the estate.

That same Good Friday happened to have the terrible sequel in the night now familiar to all mankind.

It seems that J. Wilkes Booth, an actor of Shakesperian tragedies, and a young man who had been imbued from his father's loins and lips with a certain liking for the character named Brutus in Roman history, ought not to have arisen from his bed on the morning of that day at all. It would probably have been better for the nation and for the morals of the age if the young tragedian had been seized by a fatal pang at the heart, and been found dead by a Coroner's jury before the clock had struck ten of those remarkable twenty-four hours. But J. Wilkes Booth nevertheless did awaken and arise—a good deal later than usual—and attired himself with a scrupulous care that was habitual to him. He presented himself in the breakfast room at a tardy time before noon, but was so fortunate as to eat his meal in company with a young lady guest of the hotel (the National Hotel), who may, perhaps, have held her appetite in check for the pleasure of meeting him.

After breakfast and badinage, Booth quitted the National Hotel, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, and walked up Sixth street to H street, to Mrs. Surratt's house. Mrs. Surratt's son John and Booth had been very intimate; indeed it is plausibly supposed that John H. Surratt had been taken into Booth's confidence in the matter of a plot to abduct Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and convey him bodily and squirming to Richmond, the temporary capital of the temporary Southern Confederacy. As John H. Surratt was on that morning in Elmira, N. Y., or thereabouts—a good distance from Washington, his mother, and his friend J. Wilkes Booth—the latter might reasonably have wished to hear tidings of him. Or, as Booth had been accustomed to call frequently at John Surratt's room while Surratt was in the city, and had been introduced to Surratt's mother, some social interest or other ordinary concern may have grown up between Booth and the family which Booth strolled up to inquire about.

Mrs. Surratt had returned from church a short while before Booth arrived. It being Good Friday, the Catholic service had been, as usual, concluded in time for an early dinner, which she had at that moment finished. Weichman, a familiar boarder, was at the door with the buggy which was to convey her to Surrattsville. As daylight would last only until a quarter past six P. M., she was in a hurry to go into the country, transact her business, and return in time to serve tea to her boarders.

Therefore, whatever inquiries Booth may have had to make of her must have been brief, and so must have been her replies. He walked back into the parlor with her and remained scarcely five minutes, when they appeared at the front doorway, and Mrs. Surratt left with Weichmen for Surrattsville.

While the buggy-ride to Surrattsville was in progress, J. Wilkes Booth replaced the hat which he had lifted to Mrs. Surratt at her departure, and sauntered back down Sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue. Thence he took the easy, careless, graceful stride which was one of the characteristics of his street appearance, up Pennsylvania avenue, and around the corner of Tenth street towards Ford's Theatre, to get his letters. At the theatre the scene transpired which I described literally in a previous letter. Harry Ford, brother of the proprietor, thought to have a joke with Booth, being on the best of terms with him, and said:

"John, the President is going to be here to-night with General Grant. They've got General Lee here as a prisoner, and he's coming too. We're going to put him in the opposite box."

At the same moment Harry Ford handed Booth a letter enclosed in a long envelope, addressed to him. Booth broke the seal, remarking, in a pooh-pooh ing sort of tone: [illegible]

[illegible]

"Colonel, you are a shrewd judge of men; what do you think of Weichman?" "He is a lying —— ——!" was Colonel Wood's prompt reply. Some two years afterwards the same gentleman met Colonel Wood and asked him if he had changed his opinion. Colonel Wood answered: "No, indeed. Time has but corroborated my belief. He swore that poor woman's life away, out of fright, to save his own." Colonel Wood's well-known sagacity, his ultra-Union sentiments, and his personal devotion to Mr. Lincoln, caused his opinion to confirm the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sible for Booth to have any communication with her about his bloody project.

In the fourth place, not one of the other prisoners could have been informed of, or are shown to have taken any part whatever in, the affair. No trace of any meeting or correspondence between Booth and others, save Payne, Herold, and Atzerott, or between the latter three and other suspected parties save Booth and themselves, during the remainder of that day up to the hour of the assassination at night, exists. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. S.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Radical Expenditures in the Late Election—What it Costs Candidates to Run for Governor—Radical Congressmen pay Four Dollars for Every Vote Received—Where the Money Came From, &c., &c.

So much has been said in regard to the expenditure of money in the recent campaign, that we have been to some trouble in collecting data in regard to the money used by the Radicals. What the National Republican Committee has used it is impossible to say, but the sum is fabulous and runs up to such a high figure that it suggests the question, where did it come from? It is altogether probable that the deficiency bill at the next session of Congress, will give the public something of an idea where it does come from. That committee expended money without stint, while in this State money was never used so lavishly as it was by the Radicals this year. During the campaign prior to the October elections in Pennsylvania, the Radicals sent on for assistance aid from the National and State Committee of New York. This request was in every instance responded to, and, as we are informed by a prominent Republican, [illegible] amount asked for was forwarded at once. The Republicans, in short, determined to carry Pennsylvania if money would do it. When, therefore, a county in that State would ask for $3,000, $6,000 was furnished; if $5,000 was asked, $10,000 was sent, and so on, doubling the amount in every instance.

Indiana was likewise assisted in the same way, and in both of these States men were colonized to vote the Radical ticket, their expenses paid, and $10 per day for the time spent. When these men only voted once for the Radical ticket it cost them from thirty to fifty dollars for every vote that they colonized. There are three or four congressional districts in Pennsylvania which it is reputed that it cost the Republicans from five to seven dollars for every vote that they received.

The election in this State has likewise been expensive to the Radicals. Much has been said about the purchase of votes in the Chicago Convention by the friends of Fenton. The Republican journals in other States charged, at the time of the session of that Convention, that the Fenton interest demoralized the Convention, and made the carpet-baggers of the South a commercial sot. It was then a great mystery where the money came from. But it no longer remains a mystery. There was a great Erie Railroad controversy at Albany last winter and a bill suddenly signed by the Governor. Twenty thousand dollars was paid to a member of the Republican State Committee on the bill being signed, under the pretence that it was to be used for party purposes, but which really formed the Fenton fund at the Chicago Convention. This fact became known to the anti-Fenton politicians when they applied to a certain Erie manager for a contribution and received in reply that he had at a certain time paid the aforesaid twenty thousand. This fact may be interesting to some of the stockholders who are groaning over the depreciation of their property. If, however, the facts are ever all told about the operation at Albany they will open their eyes still wider. Did they but know that one man, heretofore prominently connected with the Republican State Committee, suddenly left Albany while the Erie bill was pending, on the plea of being sick, but with enough of the Erie fund to take him to [illegible]

[illegible]

In many of the districts the Radical candidate for Assembly received money from both the Morgan and Fenton side. It is estimated that the State Committee and the aspirants for the control of the Senator question on the Radical side have expended in the Assembly districts of the State over one hundred thousand dollars over and above what the candidates have expended out of their own funds and raised in their several localities. It has, therefore, cost the Republicans, to secure a majority in [illegible]

[illegible] finish by the parties who perfected and carried out the plan.

The failure of the Republicans to carry this State, and thus have an [illegible] whole out of the people of the State, is unquestionably one of the reasons for the great howl which is now being made about Democratic frauds.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Radical Rage—They Demand a New Shuffle and Reconstruction Reconstructed—What the C. O. D. Governor, Blodgett, and Jo Brown Think and Say—A New Chapter in Jo Brown's History—Quiet Election—The Bureau Rejoices.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ATLANTA, Ga., November 9.

That small circle of notorious characters which constitute the Radicals of Georgia are beside themselves with anger and mortification because the State has given a majority of probably 30,000 for Seymour and Blair. What intensifies their rage and chagrin is that thousands of African citizens voted the Democratic ticket openly, defiantly, and exultingly; and that even the County of Chatham, with the populous City of Savannah and its thousands of negro inhabitants, and the great Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, the *Reverend* Campbell, and the white negro Hopkins, who swore so often and so variously, gave Seymour and Blair a large majority.

In view of this defeat of all their hopes, the Radicals proclaim the reconstruction of the State of Georgia a failure, the election a farce, the rebellion again rampant and rampageous, and declare that Congress must wipe out everything that has been done, put the State back under the unmechanical simplicity of Meade's mode of government, reassemble [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the faithful, directed them to get the negro members and as many other negroes as could be assembled to be got together in a school-room close to his residence, and that he would make them a speech. The meeting took place, and Brown did make a speech. He told his "fellow-citizens" that it was true that in canvassing Northern Georgia he had made a number of speeches in which he had stated positively that negroes are not eligible to office, and that he had "fixed the Constitution" so as to make it impossible for them to hold office, and that they had a right to ask an explanation of his conduct. "You know, my friends," he said, "that there's policy in war, and so there is in politics. I know them people in Cherokee, Georgia. I led them people for more than eight years, and it was through their votes I got power. I wanted them to vote for the Constitution, and thus secure your interests, and if I hadn't a told them that the niggers couldn't hold no office, they would have voted against the constitution and defeated it. I done it because I wanted to serve you all, and if I hadn't we never could have whipped the fight."

This speech may not be a *verbatim* report of what he said, but it is substantially true in every part. The meeting took place, he made the speech, and told his negro audience that he had meanly, deliberately, and by bare falsehood, betrayed and deceived the people who, by his own admission, had given him prominence and power, and who still trusted him; and now he asked that same negro audience, because of his treachery and falsehood to support him for the position of a Senator in Congress. Was not Robert Toombs justified in his memorable allusion to Jo Brown? "Ignoble villain! He has fatigued public indignation by his infamy. He is buoyant only from corruption. He rises only as he rots."

When it is remembered that this wretch is now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, some adequate idea may be formed of the cruel fate to which we are obliged to bow.

With the exception of the negro riots in Savannah and Augusta, the election passed off quietly. The bureau was very active, and at several places undertook to inspect the tickets of all negroes, tearing up such as were Democratic and substituting Radical tickets. This was promptly stopped by the election managers, and as a general thing the Bureau behaved with as much decency as could be expected.

The Bureau illuminated their bedroom windows on the night of the 4th, got very drunk in negro barrooms, hiccoughed "'Rah for Grant" two or three times, and were carried to bed by a couple of fat Africans.

AUSTEN.

[illegible]

[illegible] are despised, and it is but natural. We are now enjoying Indian summer, and the delightful weather is drawing hither large quantities of cotton and other produce. The crop is much better than was expected, on account of the very late fall. The high price which cotton commands is causing many persons to turn their attention to planting. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown has come out in a letter to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, denying the charges made against him with regard to a Mrs. Martin, of Mississippi. The Legislature reassembles in Atlanta in January. It is not probable that the capital will be transferred to Milledgeville, the City Council of Atlanta having rented for the Legislature the large Opera House for the ensuing ten years, by which time the citizens will have completed the State House which they have contracted to build.

OCCASIONAL.

A Town Heavily Mulcted.

[*From the Boston Transcript, November 10.*]

In the Middlesex Supreme Judicial Court at Cambridge, before Judge Foster, in the case of J. K. Hartwell vs. the Town of Rockport, and of Adelia Babson vs. the same, verdicts have been rendered.

These actions were brought to recover of the town of Rockport damages for injuries received by the plaintiffs while travelling on the highway, in consequence of defects in the road.

The cases were tried together, and it appeared that the plaintiffs, on the 22d of August, 1867, started out with a horse and carriage to ride, and as [illegible]

TOUR IN OLD SPAIN.

The Journey from Charing Cross to Madrid.

The Scenes, Sights, and Sounds in the Revolutionized Realm.

The Cities and Their Characteristics.

Inside View of Madrid—The Haunts and Habits of the Queen and Court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: The interest of the Spanish Revolution traverses the whole Peninsula. The Hymn of Riego, chaunted by the sailors of the Zaragoza, has found an echo from the Bay of Cadiz, through the defiles of the Sierra Morena, up the shouting avenues of Madrid, and across the Guadarama Mountains, into Queen Isabella's boudoirs at San Sebastian. The *pronunciamiento* of the Pillars of Hercules is answered by the royal protest from beyond the Pyrenees. We propose simply to give our readers such topographical information regarding it as may help them to understand more easily the news which has been reaching them for the past two months or so of the events in progress within its bounds.

He who leaves Charing Cross at 7:30 of say Monday morning, reaches Paris the same day towards 8 P. M. After taking time to sup there he pleases, being only careful to be quick about it, he catches the Southern mail leaving the Boulevard de l'Hospital shortly after ten. Whirled pleasantly along, under the most complete system of railway management of the world, he slips past Etampes, Orleans, Tours, Blois, Poitiers, and Angouleme, wondering why they can't manage these things equally smooth in England or America. It is broad morning before he reaches Bordeaux, where he changes to the *midi* line, finding breakfast waiting for him under the deep verandah of the Morceaux station. To this he does ample justice, for they have both cooks and wine in Gascony, and spare neither one nor other. It is afternoon when he draws up at Bayonne, and looks out of the window to find the Pyrenees in blue clouds on the Southern horizon. Seven miles farther he catches sight of the Imperial lodge at Biarritz, and less than two hours he is out of Handaye and across the Bidassoa into Spanish soil.

Then he begins to remember old lore concerning Roncevalles and Fuenterabia, and to experience a glow of self-satisfaction in the mere propinquity to classic ground. At Irun, the first station across the border, his watch is five-and-twenty minutes slow, and he discovers with gratification that it is time to dine. If his baggage be not suspiciously cumbrous the *douaniers* will scarcely seek to open it, but even if they do, the delay is only momentary and, having checked it for Madrid, he has leisure for the bill of fare.

He sits at that famous dinner-table where Isabella the Bourbons made her latest national breakfast. He applies himself to the products of a *cuisine* irresistible as to check the headlong flight of the luckless lady. And as he leisurely sips his Bordeaux and toys with his grapes, he wonders, perhaps, whether she ate very heartily when all her ... dwindled down to the *Conf Gardes* ... at ease without, and while the dogs of war were upon her trail, and, in all probability, counting her as an unreasonable voluptuary, and ... the misdirected ambition which with the ... Messalina must needs combine the appetite ... Then he gets up and strolls about, and ... mountains farther off than he had fancied ... meritorious institution; for the ... there is hot water at his feet, and the line ... and level, and though he can't make them understand a syllable, guards and porters are all ... and deferential. Most likely, if he be alone, he makes acquaintance with a Frenchman, the latter, who has been that way before, is prompt to proffer his cigarette case, and impart the blissful intelligence that every carriage is a smoking-car.

The first time the writer made the trip his acquaintance was not a Frenchman, but a Spaniard, and, indeed, not a Spaniard, but a Basque. He was a country *cure*, very mild, very simple, and very proud of doing the honors to a foreigner. He came with us so far as Valladolid, so that we had ample opportunity, as far as time went, for prodding his instructions. But, alas! he knew Spanish very much better than myself, and all that I could muster had been picked up hurriedly, years before, in the clatter of a Peruvian revolution; and he scarcely knew French at all, while English was, of course, an unattempted mystery. We did manage, however, by a sort of lingua-Francesa jumble, in which the ... old language of his mass mingled grotesquely with what fragments of Terence and of Livy I had remembered since at school, to interchange a variety of ideas. He was a man of profound erudition ... I almost think had been once to Rome, who had heard of Milord Palmerston, whom he believed to be yet alive (November, 1866), and of President Lincollum, whom he declared to be a ... He congratulated me on my ... when he found that I was bound for Andalusia I asked him if it was a fine country. *Ocha!* he replied, rapturously, in the tone in which a Frenchman would assert ... or an Englishman murmur, "I believe you, my boy." Andalusia was the garden of Spain.

...

From the Pyrenees to Cadiz.

...

ROME.

The Anniversary of Mentana—What ... at Civita Vecchia—The Great Council of December, 1869—Autograph Letter from Napoleon to the Pope—Affairs at Naples—Vesuvius.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ROME, October 26.

The 23d inst., the dreaded anniversary of the insurrection here, has passed over and left us ... Whether this may be accounted for by the fact that there is really nothing contemplated at the present moment by the party of action, or attributable ... (as is much insisted on by many) to the extreme measures of surveillance and precaution taken by the police, it is difficult to decide. The executions of Monti and ..., which were to have marked the occasion, have been suspended; in fact the sentences were only sent up by the tribunals to his Holiness for confirmation on the 22d, and as yet have not been publicly announced. Their ... is looked on as extremely doubtful. The fiscal narrative of the second trial concerning the mining of the Cimarra barracks on the Esquiline, which did not result in explosion, I have already sent you, and the last has appeared, that, namely, referring to the rising on the ... October, last in Trastevere and includes the ... movements on the night of the 22d. The ... fills a volume of 294 pages, signed by the judge, Signor Maggi, and dated 28th June, 1868. Its title is "Romana di promossa insurrezione con ... il piu omicidi," and the names of the accused, ...

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Continued on Eleventh Page.

EUROPE.

Cable Despatches to The World.

Comments of the London "Times" on the Official Career of Secretary Seward.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. PRIM.

The Attendance of Armed Soldiers at Public Meetings Prohibited.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

Detection of a Scheme to Overthrow the Existing Government.

A FEARFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

Twenty-Five Persons Killed and Several Wounded,

&c., &c., &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London "Times" on the Alabama Claims and the Policy of Secretary Seward.

LONDON, November 13.—The London *Times* to-day in an article on the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, alludes to Secretary Seward in the following terms:

The official career of Mr. Seward is now drawing to a close. To the favorable result of the late war his skill and energy largely contributed. His foreign policy has been successful. He retires when all chances of domestic strife have disappeared. He must naturally wish, in common with Lord Stanley, to terminate, before retiring from office, a dispute, of all the details of which he is master. The Convention is especially important because, at a time when national jealousies weaken confidence, it establishes a fresh precedent for a resort to arbitration, instead of war, for the settlement of differences.

Lord Stanley and the Parliamentary Canvass—His Speech to his Constituents.

LONDON, November 13.—Lord Stanley opened the parliamentary canvass in the borough of Kings Lynn to-day with a speech to his constituents. After reviewing and defending the policy of the Ministry, he proceeded to consider the state of Europe. He said the mutual jealousy and overgrown armaments of France and Prussia were a source of uneasiness, but believed if peace was maintained France would become reconciled to the union of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. He feared Turkey was in danger, but from internal causes. Returning to the questions which agitated England, he declared himself in favor of reform, but opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In the course of his address, he announced that the differences with the United States were so far settled that the arrangement made only awaited the ratification of the government at Washington.

No Successor Appointed to the Vacant See of Canterbury.

LONDON, November 13.—A report was extensively published yesterday, to the effect that Rev. Wm. Thompson had succeeded to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and Rev. Samuel Wilberforce to that of York.

This was promptly forwarded to the Associated Press as part of the news of the day. To-day, however, it is officially denied that these promotions to the Church of England have been made.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 13.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York, arrived at this port at three o'clock this morning. Also, the steamship Berlin, from Baltimore, at half-past three this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, November 13.—The steamship China, from New York, arrived at this port at eleven o'clock this morning.

SPAIN.

The Attendance of Armed Soldiers at Public Meetings Forbidden—Continuance of the Papal Nuncio's Relations With the New Government.

MADRID, November 13.—General Prim, Secretary of War, has issued an order forbidding the attendance of armed soldiers at public meetings.

The Papal Nuncio at Madrid continues his relations with the new government.

The Captain-General of the Philippine Islands will be removed by order of the Provisional Government.

Extensive Powers Granted to General Dulce on his Departure for Cuba—Frequency of Civil Marriages in Spain—The Minister of Marine a Candidate for Royalty.

MADRID, November 13.—General Dulce, upon leaving for Cuba to assume the duties of Captain-General, will take with him a number of civil officials, who are to replace the present administrative authorities. Very extensive powers are granted him in view of the troubled condition of the island.

Civil marriages are now of frequent occurrence in Spain.

The formation of a Protestant Church in Madrid has been sanctioned by the Provisional Government.

Admiral Topete, Minister of the Marine, favors the Duke of Montpensier as a candidate for royalty.

FRANCE.

Discovery of a Conspiracy for the Overthrow of the Government—Vigorous Measures for its Suppression—Death of an Editor.

PARIS, November 13.—At a council of ministers held at the Tuileries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of affairs in France, and a resolution was adopted providing for the use of the most vigorous measures for its suppression. The public journals will be exempted from interference if they refrain from inciting the people against the government.

M. Leonor Joseph Havin, editor of the *Siecle*, died to-day, aged 69.

AUSTRIA.

The Army Regulations.

VIENNA, November 13.—The bill prescribing the numbers and equipment of the Austrian Army, when on a war footing, passed both Houses of the Reichsrath by large majorities.

BOHEMIA.

A Fatal Railroad Collision.

VIENNA, November 13.—News has been received here of a collision between two trains on the railroad near Harrovitz, in Bohemia. Twenty-three persons are reported killed, and sixty-one injured.

JAPAN.

An Earthquake at Hiogo.

LONDON, November 13.—Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to the 8th of October, report that a severe shock of earthquake had been experienced at Hiogo.

Late Mail Advices from Arabia.

The following particulars relating to the revolution in Muscat are taken from a letter dated at that place October 1, received via Bombay, October 10:

"On the 29th September a number of Bedouins, from the interior, led by a sheik of some importance, came in and took Muttra, a town about two miles from Muscat, without firing a gun. This morning, about 1 o'clock, they attacked and captured the Town of Muscat, eight or ten men being killed in the affray. Szeed Salim, the Imaum, has taken refuge in one of the forts, the rebels having full possession of the town. Everyone is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Colonel Pelly, the English Resident at Bushire for the Persian Gulf. The rebels make no active demonstrations. An occasional gun is fired from the fort in which the Imaum has taken refuge. Many of the residents have sought refuge in the native vessels in the harbor. Passengers by the steamer to Bombay are of the opinion that on arrival of Colonel Pelly the whole trouble will blow over."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Verdict of Murder Against a Physician—Bigamy in High Life—A Swindling Scheme—Liberal Newspapers Duped—Mr. Disraeli's Appointments—The Projected Railway Between Great Britain and France—The Vacant Spanish Throne.

LONDON, October 31.

The English are admirable people. All the men are brave—except the cowards; all the women are virtuous—except the frail. Unhappily, however, one is continually hearing or seeing things here which suggest that only a thin veil of outward decorum conceals from sight a very rotten state of society. For instance, a coroner's jury, on Wednesday, was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a woman who had been found lying dead on the door of the consulting-room of Dr. John Powell, "a highly respectable surgeon," residing in King's road, Chelsea. The body, which was that of "a lady with peculiarly attractive features," was recognized as the remains of Mrs. Thomas, who had been living apart from her husband for three years. On the inquest it appeared that the deceased came to Dr. Powell's house on Monday evening at seven o'clock, and was admitted by the servant who ushered her into the consulting room, where Dr. Powell received her. At 10 o'clock Dr. Powell called the servant, and despatched him with a note to Dr. Turner, another surgeon of Chelsea, and an intimate friend of Powell. As soon as the servant had departed Dr. Powell left the house, locking the door of the consulting room and taking the key with him. Dr. Turner received the note at 11 o'clock. It contained a *carte de visite*, a £5 bill, and the following words:

Dear Turner: She was in the family way, but not by me. She begged me to procure abortion, and I have tried to do so, when she suddenly fell down, and shortly afterwards, in spite of all my efforts, died. May God have mercy on my sinful soul. I loved her dearly. I shall be far from pursuit ere you get this. I cannot live, and shall take poison. You will hear of me in a day or two. Go to No. 3 Wellington Square, to say Mrs. Thomas is dead in my consulting-room. I cannot bear to be hung; you know all the story. May God bless you for your friendship to me. Try and make the best of my dreadful story, but tell the truth to her family. I enclose her *carte*. Her hair I shall keep with me to the last. This locket she gave me. I am afraid to remain longer. Your poor friend, POWELL. I should like you to have the practice; and tell her mother I loved and would have made her my wife if I could. Break it gently to my poor old mother. Can you run down to her? I enclose £5 for your expenses.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Dr. Powell, for whom very diligent search has been made, thus far without avail. All the parties in this tragedy were "highly respectable," until Mrs. Thomas had conducted her double intrigue so skilfully that the circle in which she moved had no suspicions of her frailties. At the moment of her death, while she was *enciente* by one lover, Powell was anxious to marry her; and a third admirer, a wealthy merchant, was waiting for her to obtain a divorce from her husband, in order to make her his wife.

On the same day on which this inquest was held, a case of bigamy in high life was examined at the Marlborough-street Police Court. Mrs. Eliza Lumley, the wife of Major William Brownrigg Lumley, K.C.B., an officer in the army on the retired list, was charged with having unlawfully entered into the married state with that veteran warrior, during the lifetime of her husband, Alexander Victor. This illegal marriage took place twenty-one years ago—the lady being described in the certificate as Eliza Haines, spinster, and the husband as "a bachelor and gentleman, and Knight Commander of the Bath." But it appears that nine years before this interesting event, that is to say, in 1838, the fair Eliza had been led to the hymeneal altar by Alexander Victor, of Versailles, and that Victor still was in the land of the living. The first marriage took place at St Heliers, in the Isle of Jersey, where Victor was a teacher of the French language; the second marriage was solemnized at Hampstead, England. Major Lumley and the lady whom he supposed to be his wife, cohabited until 1864, when a separation occurred and he made a post-nuptial settlement upon her. But a few months ago he learned that he had never been married to her, and now he had procured her arrest for bigamy. By the deed of settlement he was compelled to pay her £600 a year, and if he could prove that she had never been his wife, that annual tax upon his resources would be saved. The counsel for Mrs. Lumley, or Mrs. Victor, as the case may be, insisted that Major Lumley should be put into the witness-box, that he might be cross-examined, and greatly to that gentleman's disgust he was compelled to answer the questions put to him. It soon appeared that he had good cause for his reluctance. He had separated from the lady, said he, because of her great extravagance. It was not because he had himself married another woman. "I told her," said he, "that the reason I did not come back to her was because I was hampered with another woman. I will not answer whether I am now living with that woman." Some letters were then shown which the Major confessed were in his handwriting, and the following scene occurred. The first letter was as follows:

No. 55 Parliament street, February 8.

I cannot tell you how much grief the contents of your letter from Folkestone caused me, for, indeed, I do sympathize with you, and I feel that all attempts at consolation must sound like mockery from one who has injured you deeply. Nothing but the assurance of the sorrowful misfortune that has fallen upon you, certainly without the smallest fault on your part, can mitigate the blow.

Major Lumley said—I beg to state I wrote that letter thinking the defendant was my wife. I had not then found out that she was the wife of a French teacher.

Mr. Metcalfe—I will go on—

For so complete has been my sin and folly that, as I explained to you and Brewer the other night, my hands are completely tied.

Three dashes are under the word. What do they mean?

Major Lumley—Only three. Why, the meaning of the words was to convey in a delicate sense the entanglement with another woman from which I could not get free.

Mr. Metcalfe—Then you were tied to some woman, and you wrote so to the defendant, believing at the time she was your wife.

Major Lumley—I did.

Mr. Metcalfe—The letter goes on:

All that I can add is, that I pray to God that you may have strength granted to you to bear up against this most undeserved misery, and that I will most willingly and honorably do all that is in my power to remove or relieve its social consequences. And with reference to these latter, I would most urgently urge you to make an effort, a great one, to conceal from the world, especially the Boulogne world, the dreadful conditions of our unhappy case. Do not think, dear Eliza, that I have forgotten the past, or all the long years of kindness and affection I have received from you, but their contemplation only increases our sorrow and my remorse; for I tell you again earnestly and sincerely (surely you understand my meaning) that my hands are really and completely tied, and so I will only say, may God preserve, support, and protect my poor wife.

W. B. LUMLEY.

To-morrow I will send you the letter of exoneration, and I will make it as complete as possible.

Mr. Metcalfe—You see Major Lumley gets rid of his wife, he then files a bill to get rid of the settlement, writing at the same time that his hands were hopelessly tied. I will now read other letters:

55 PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON, February 4, 1864.

MY GOOD AND HONORED WIFE: It is very difficult to find words of sufficient strength to convey the object of this letter, viz., to exonerate you from all blame in the unhappy transaction which has brought about our separation. Brevity, perhaps, may aid the design more than discursiveness, for all I could say, and I do say it from the bottom of my heart, is that you have been to me from first to last a true friend and a faithful and affectionate wife, and I am perfectly certain that no woman ever less deserved so terrible a misfortune than you do, and that the consciousness of rectitude must and will be your comfort and sustenance in this dark hour of sorrow, and mitigate, to some extent at all events, the unmerited misery which my folly and wickedness have brought upon your head, and so I will conclude with praying that God will assuage your griefs and protect and sustain you always.

W. B. LUMLEY.

Now, Major Lumley, on your oath, were you not threatened with a prosecution for bigamy?

Major Lumley—On my oath I was not; I wrote the letters to ameliorate the state of her mind.

Mr. Metcalfe—You are a gentleman, and hold a commission. You wrote: "Any endeavor to alter the circumstances would be dangerous to you." Was that false?

Major Lumley—It was written for an object; don't you know I could be brought under the ban of the law for seducing a woman?

Mr. Metcalfe—In the letter you also write: "Let me ask you plainly not to drive the question to destruction. If you do I shall be publicly disgraced, and imprisoned from three to five years." Now, do you mean to assert that you applied the punishment of three to five years to a case of seduction?

Major Lumley—I thought that was the penalty. I was not in the habit of seeing lawyers. I thought there was a severe punishment for seduction, and if there is not there ought to be.

Mr. Metcalfe—Did you offer marriage to different women?

Major Lumley—Never.

Mr. Metcalfe—What, not to a Miss Ellen Nation? Mind, I have letters from you and from her.

Major Lumley—I do not remember.

Mr. Metcalfe—I ask you again, did you not write to her and make her an offer of marriage?

Major Lumley—What has that to do with the case?

The case, at this stage of the proceedings, was adjourned, and although, I suppose, British justice will send Mrs. Lumley, who is still a handsome woman although she is fifty-eight years old, to Millbank prison for a year or two, it would seem but fair that Major Lumley should be sent to keep her company.

The judgment of the court at Brussels in the case of "Frederick Doulton, M.P.," of which I gave you an account in a former letter, has been pronounced. The court states "that Doulton did, by fraudulent means, influence the London company to undertake the sub-contract of Mention & Son, thereby committing an act of swindling, as laid down in Art. 490 of the Belgian Penal Code, in a foreign country; but as it has not been proved that he used fraudulent means to induce the Belgian shareholders to take shares in his company, the indictment against him must be quashed. The plain English of which is that Mr. Doulton did swindle somebody out of £100,000, but that it is the business of the English Courts to punish him. Mr. Doulton this morning prints in the London papers a column and a half of defence, all of which is very good, but is rather too much like the speech which a convict makes when the Judge asks him if he has anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced on him. He confesses that the nominal sum of 14,000,000 francs, for which Mention & Son agreed to construct the proposed works, exceeded by 2,000,000 the sum which they considered adequate compensation for that job; but he adds that this balance was to be paid to him as compensation for liabilities he had personally incurred in getting up the scheme. The company did authorize him to make such arrangements with the contractors as he thought proper, provided that what are called "promotion expenses" should not be paid by the company. In the face of that agreement, the company have been cheated into paying £100,000 to the contractors, which was no sooner received by them than it was paid back again to Doulton. That may be all straight, but it certainly looks rather crooked.

All the Liberal newspapers were very badly sold three days ago by some wag who, for the love of mischief, invented the report that the elections would be postponed, and that there would be no session of the new Parliament before Christmas, in which case the Disraeli government would have three months more of power assured to it. I am rather inclined to think that one or two of the correspondents of the New York journals, who are on confidential terms with the waiters at the Carlton Club, were hoaxed also, and that letters went off in Thursday's steamer which the writers would give something now to recall. No authority was given for the rumor, and no one except its author knows how it originated. The avidity with which the Liberals accepted it, however, is an amusing illustration of the fact that they are in constant expectation of some trick being played upon them by Mr Disraeli. They believe, or affect to believe, that he is capable of anything, and that his influence over the other members of the Cabinet is strong enough to enable him to force them into compliance with any dodge he may invent. Tranquility was restored, however, as soon as the Tory papers published a denial of the report. The day for the dissolution is not fixed definitely, but there is little doubt that it will take place about the 11th of November, and the elections will immediately follow, so that the new Parliament may assemble early in December.

The Liberal journals count up a certain majority, and it seems folly to expect that the Tories can gain seats enough to convert their present minority into a majority. They will, however, most probably not only hold their own, but make some gains. There is even danger that Mr. Gladstone will be defeated in Southwestern Lancashire, and that the great leader will be compelled to come in as the representative of some pocket county, of which the Duke of Devonshire has three in his gift, quite at Mr. Gladstone's service. The canvass in Lancashire is said to make the defeat of Gladstone and Grenfell, his colleague, quite probable. In Liverpool it is thought that two of the Tory candidates will be elected; and in Manchester, Oldham, and Wigan there will be a Tory gain. This, at least, is the calculation of the Tory politicians here; and they are by no means downcast at the prospect before them. What they say, in effect, is this—the new Parliament will no doubt contain a majority of our opponents; but not so great a majority as were in the last Parliament. Dizzy managed them easily enough, and he will manage them easily enough now. How it is to be done nobody knows, but one can get bets here at very fair odds that it will be done.

Can it be really true that Mr. Disraeli puts spiders into the biscuits of all the old office-holders in the kingdom, and kills them off, one after the other, so as to have the pleasure and the advantage of promoting and taking care of his own friends? No premier has ever had such an extraordinary run of luck as has been his, in this way. By the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which occurred on Wednesday, the most valuable Church appointment in the kingdom falls into Mr. Disraeli's hands. Dr. Longley, the late Primate, was 74 years old. He was a good man, of considerable learning, of dignified presence, and a believer in letting things alone. He was extremely adverse to dealing boldly with Church questions brought before him for decision; and the growth of ritualism must be ascribed, in a great measure, to his temporizing policy. The name and titles of this prelate were "The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, and Metropolitan." He was the fifth son of Mr. John Longley, Recorder of Rochester and magistrate of the Thames police court. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was for a while a tutor; and was ordained priest in 1819. His first curacy was that of Cowley, Oxon, which he obtained in 1819. From 1829 until 1836 he was head-master of Harrow School; and in the latter year he was elevated to the Episcopal bench, as the Bishop of Ripon. He subsequently became Bishop of Durham; and on the death of Archbishop Musgrave, in 1860, he was translated to York. In 1862, on the death of Archbishop Sumner, he was raised to the Metropolitan See and the Primacy. The Primate, by virtue of his office, is a member of the Privy Council, and he has also other high privileges and powers. All the other bishops of the Church are only "*Divina Permissione*," but the Primate is "*Divina Providentia*." He has five prelates to minister to him—the Bishop of London is his dean; the Bishop of Winchester is his sub-dean; the Bishop of Lincoln is his chancellor; the Bishop of Salisbury is his precentor; and the Bishop of Rochester is his chaplain. His diocese contains 257 parishes, and numerous chapels in other dioceses which are termed the "peculiars" of the primate. The annual value of the see is £15,000, and the primate has 177 livings in his gift. Besides his spiritual dignities he is a temporal peer, taking precedence of all but those of the royal blood. One of the most creditable things about the late primate is that he never incurred the charge of nepotism in the distribution of his ecclesiastical patronage. He had three sons, neither of whom chose the church as a profession; one is a barrister; the other two are in the army. His daughter is the wife of the Rev. George Bourke (a brother of the Earl of Mayo), and his Grace gave to his son-in-law a living worth £600 a year. When a living became vacant, it was his practice to promote a clergyman holding a smaller benefice and to give the clergyman's place to some poor curate. He has died at a very critical moment for the Church of England. If, however, the vacancy made by his death be filled by the promotion of the Archbishop of York, as is most probable, there will be no great change felt.

The project for the railway between Great Britain and France has now assumed a definite shape. The Anglo-French Railway Bridge (Preliminary) Company has been formed with a capital of £8,000, for the purpose of constructing the models for the proposed bridge across the Straits of Dover. The shares have been fixed at 100 francs, or £4 each, and the French half of the capital has been subscribed. The model is to be finished in two months. It is to be a model of a bridge from the Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, to Cape Blanc Nez, a short distance from Calais. The soundings across the channel between these two points show a regular and gradual descent from each shore, and the greatest depth of water is 187 feet. The length of the bridges will be 32,822 yards, divided into ten arches, resting on piers rising 550 feet above the sea, which will permit the passage of ships of the largest class. These piers are to be of metallic frame work, with foundations 400 feet long by 250 feet wide, tapering to 200 feet square at the top. They are to be constructed on land, and floated out to their destined position, where they are to be sunk and fixed.

What do you think is done with a poor wretch in this country, who, starving to death, plucks out of a field a few carrots, worth two pence, and eats them to keep his miserable soul and body together? The other day, at the St. Alban's petty sessions, before "Lord Verulam, Mr. H. Toulmin, and the Rev. S. W. Wade," was arraigned a poor, miserably clad laborer, said to be out of work, "charged with stealing thirteen carrots growing in a field." One morning, before daylight, this man, who could get no work to do, was seen to leave his hut and enter a field, where he pulled up and eat the aforesaid thirteen carrots. A constable, who took this atrocious thief into custody, said the carrots were worth 2d. "What have you to say to the charge?" asked the Bench. "Please your honors," said the man, "being out of work and very hungry I eat the carrots to keep life in me." "You must be taught better," said Lord Verulam, having consulted the other two magistrates; "you are fined £3 7s. 6d. for the offence." The prisoner, who probably never had possessed so much money as this in his life, exclaimed, "I have no money; what can I do?" "You must be imprisoned then for twenty-one days with hard labor," replied the considerate Judge, and the poor fellow was taken off to jail. Property is very sacred in England; but really now, are thirteen carrots worth twenty-one days of labor, to say nothing of twenty-one days of disgrace?

Nothing more is said here of Prince Alfred's chances of stepping into Queen Isabella's shoes. But the *Gaulois* of Paris contains the following *comedie de famille*, which is supposed to be a verbatim report of a conversation between Queen Victoria and the Princess Royal of Prussia. *Se non e vero e ben trovato.*

"Princess," exclaims the Q——, "you passed through Paris. The telegraph informed me that you followed precisely the instructions given to you. You went to St. Cloud; you saw their Imperial Majesties. That was very right. May I ask what was the result of your visit? I doubt not that you advocated the interests of our dear Alfred. How were you received? What result did you attain?"

"Madame," the Princess must have replied, "I have but to speak in praise of the Emperor and Empress's reception. Their Majesties even testified an amount of anxiety about my mother's health, which moved me to tears."

"About my health?" replies the Q——.

"Yes, madam; to such an extent that the Emperor said to me, 'Your august mother was very ill when she last passed through Paris. We would not even hear of her disturbing herself to come to see us. So she is now better?' I completely reassured him."

"You were perhaps wrong, Princess," replied the Q——. "I should not have been sorry that the excellent state of my health should have been slightly—I will not say concealed—but slightly diminished. However, what's done is done. You went straight to the question? You have sounded the feelings of the French Court as to the possible candidature of your dear brother Alfred?"

"Yes, madam; and I obtained but vague replies. It is astonishing to remark the attachment of the Bonaparte family to your person; I never could have believed it. Every time that I endeavored to bring back the conversation to the subject we have so much at heart, the Emperor appeared anxious about your health, and wished for the most minute details of your occupations, the hygienic course followed by you. He was at one moment on the point of offering you the services of the first court physician."

"But Prince Alfred?" insists the Q——.

"Really, I know not how to reply to your Majesty. As I dwelt persistently on the subject, the Empress said to me, 'How much it is to be regretted that we had no opportunity of speaking with your poor dear mother when she passed through Paris. She would naturally have spoken of her children, for whom she has such a deep affection. We should have known through her better than any one else the tastes and aptitudes of the Duke of Edinburgh. We should now recall her slightest word, and our opinion would be easily formed as to the candidature. It is much to be regretted that we did not see her.' In spite of all I could do I could but obtain this reply, even during the visit their gracious sovereigns of France paid to me at the Hotel du Louvre. In truth, it is very much to be regretted."

"In truth," replies the Q——, embracing her daughter, "it is very much to be regretted."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

THE ALLEGED INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

The further examination of testimony in the alleged New York revenue frauds was suspended to-day to enable Mr. Fullerton to seek additional proofs. He left for New York to-night for that purpose. As to the alleged Virginia frauds, it does not appear that any proofs have been furnished as would warrant action by the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Gilmer has for several weeks continually asseverated and does yet assert that frauds have been committed by distillers and Revenue officers in Richmond, but he fails to furnish any facts or proofs to justify suspension of officers, or prosecution of distillers, and the repeated special examinations by competent persons sent to Richmond upon suggestions from Gilmer have not elicited any facts that establish proofs of violations of the Revenue laws.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Nearly or quite all of the annual reports of heads of departments are expected to be completed by the latter part of next week, and copies submitted to the President to enable him to refer to their features in his annual message. The President will not likely commence the preparation of his message until these reports are in his hands. Commissioner Rollins was engaged upon the report of internal revenue affairs to-day, and did not receive visitors.

THE DYER COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry reassembled to-day. Mr. Kennon, counsel for the ordnance manufacturers, and others who urged the accusation against General Dyer were introduced to the court. After a short session the court adjourned till Monday to give Judge Kennon time to examine and arrange proof for the prosecution.

CHANGE OF SPANISH PORT DUES.

Our Consul at Malaga informs the State Department, that a royal decree, emanating from the Minister of Finance, makes an important change in the port dues of both national and foreign vessels entering the ports of that Peninsula and adjacent islands. Anchorage and light dues which have hitherto been levied on the ton of measurement, are now exacted on the kilolitre, through which innovation those dues have been increased by about 52 per cent., and as American vessels trading to Malaga are, on an average, of much larger tonnage than those of other nations, this new regulation will fall very heavily on them.

PERSONAL.

General Grant is expected to remain in New York City during next week.

Secretary Schofield is in Baltimore, and expects to return to this city to-morrow evening.

Congressman elect, Cox, of New York, arrived to-night.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins had another interview this morning on the subject of appointing Supervisors. No definite conclusion regarding the points of difference between these gentlemen was reached, and no appointments or nominations of Supervisors were made to-day.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Gaugers.—Wm. F. Dietricht, W. A. Sands, John A. Belteman, Eighth Pennsylvania; Jacob Relf, Fourth Indiana; James F. Brand, Fourth Ohio; Robert Campbell, B. Bitner, Utah; J. C. Barbor, J. A. Zabel, William M. Brown, G. W. Hotaling, First Illinois.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Receipts from customs at the ports below named, from November 2d to the 7th, inclusive, are as follows:

New York	$1,885,815
Boston	330,896
Philadelphia	125,979
Baltimore	144,642

THE WEATHER.

Weather Reports, Dated 9 A. M. Yesterday.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	NW	Cloudy	40
Halifax	W	Clear	33
Portland	W	Clear	32
Boston	SW	Clear	38
New York	SW	Clear	38
Philadelphia	SW	Clear	35
Wilmington	NW	Clear	40
Washington	SW	Clear	42
Richmond	W	Clear	36
Augusta	NW	Clear	44
Oswego	S	Clear	45
Buffalo	SW	Clear	44
Pittsburg	—	Clear	39
Chicago	SW	Clear	40
Louisville	SE	Clear	35
Mobile	N	Clear	52
New Orleans	E	Clear	53
Key West	NE	Clear	73
Havana	NE	Cloudy	79

Mrs. Victor, who was to be hanged on the 20th inst., for the murder of her brother, Wm. Parquet, has had her sentence commuted by Governor Hayes, of Ohio, to imprisonment for life.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

Official Returns by Counties.

In addition to the returns published yesterday, the following additional returns from counties have been received. The entire vote of the State will be in next week:

JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
Seymour	5,882	Grant	8,421
Hoffman	5,865	Griswold	8,340
ESSEX COUNTY.			
Seymour	2,150	Grant	3,606
Hoffman	2,154	Griswold	3,623
OSWEGO COUNTY.			
Seymour	6,109	Grant	9,563
Hoffman	6,170	Griswold	9,522
WARREN COUNTY.			
Seymour	2,239	Grant	2,711
Hoffman	2,291	Griswold	2,669
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			
Seymour	5,660	Grant	5,354
Hoffman	5,675	Griswold	5,260
GENESEE COUNTY.			
Seymour	2,841	Grant	4,251
Hoffman	2,863	Griswold	4,239
NIAGARA COUNTY.			
Seymour	4,695	Grant	5,110
Hoffman	4,765	Griswold	5,067
ORLEANS COUNTY.			
Seymour	2,446	Grant	3,904
Hoffman	2,482	Griswold	3,889
CAYUGA COUNTY.			
Seymour	4,880	Grant	8,261
Hoffman	4,971	Griswold	8,193
SCHUYLER COUNTY.			
Seymour	2,040	Grant	2,771
Hoffman	2,047	Griswold	2,727
ONEIDA COUNTY.			
Seymour	11,276	Grant	13,598
Hoffman	11,293	Griswold	12,555
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.			
Seymour	4,441	Grant	9,387
Hoffman	4,503	Griswold	9,332
CLINTON COUNTY.			
Seymour	3,738	Grant	4,213
Hoffman	3,728	Griswold	4,203
QUEENS COUNTY.			
Seymour	6,389	Grant	4,373
Hoffman	6,549	Griswold	4,322
MONROE COUNTY.			
Seymour	10,012	Grant	11,682
Hoffman	10,226	Griswold	11,559
SUFFOLK COUNTY.			
Seymour	4,185	Grant	4,589
Hoffman	4,254	Griswold	4,528
ONONDAGA COUNTY.			
Seymour	9,023	Grant	12,320
Hoffman	9,312	Griswold	12,541

DELAWARE.

The Official Returns.

The complete official returns in Delaware give Seymour 10,953, and Grant 7,633. Majority for Seymour, 3,320. The Democratic majority in 1866 was 1,212. The Republican loss in two years is 965, and the Democratic gain 1,143. For member of Congress, Briggs, Democrat, beat Torbert, Republican, 3,325.

ALABAMA.

The State Conceded to Grant.

MONTGOMERY, November 13.—The State is now conceded to Grant by 2,500 majority. In many of the white counties which usually polled from 1,600 to 2,000 votes, not more than 500 or 600 votes were cast. In Marion County no election was held.

MEXICO.

The Recent Treaties Between Secretary Seward and Minister Romero—A Suit for Slander Entered—Passage of a Bill in Favor of the American Railroad Company.

HAVANA, November 13.—We have mail advices from Mexico to the 25th ult.

Government deems it inexpedient to bring before Congress the recent treaties drawn up between Secretary Seward and Minister Romero.

Senor Zambrano has made accusations against Minister Romero before Congress in relation to Treasury matters. The Minister has entered suit against Zambrano for slander.

The concession to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad Company has been finally agreed to.

A bill in favor of the American Railroad and Telegraph Company has passed a second reading.

CANADA.

Canadian Episcopal Synod.

MONTREAL, November 13.—The Episcopal Synod, assembled here for the purpose of electing a Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan Canada, have come to a dead-lock with the House of Bishops. The latter persist in sending the names of gentlemen to the synod to be balloted for who are not acceptable, and withholding names that are acceptable. The bishops, rather than name the only man the synod will accept, sent down a message last night adjourning further proceedings until May next. This attempted evasion of the question has raised a storm of indignation, and the synod will hold another meeting to-day to decide whether they shall not repudiate the authority of the bishops altogether and elect Dr. Balch, an American clergyman, and send him home to England to be consecrated.

SECOND DESPATCH.

MONTREAL, Canada, November 13.—The Diocesan Synod met this morning and passed a resolution censuring the House of Bishops for refusing to present such name for approval as would be satisfactory to the mass of churchmen in the diocese, and recommended that steps be taken during the next session of the Legislature to secure such legislation as will vest the temporary charge of the diocese in the dignitary of the church next in rank to the bishop, until a bishop for this diocese be duly elected and consecrated, with all the powers conferred upon the bishop by the constitution and the various statutes affecting the temporalities of the church. The resolution also recommended that the present powers of the synod should not be allowed to lapse, and to that end it should adjourn until the 11th day of May next. The vote stood: Yeas, 86; nays, 29.

The Florida Impeachment Imbroglio.

TALLAHASSEE, November 13. — Governor Reed's case against Lieutenant-Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden, for conspiracy against the State Government, was called at ten o'clock this morning. After argument by counsel, Judge Cocke decided that the affidavit was insufficient. Messrs. Gleason and Alden were accordingly released. There are no indications of further movements of public interest before the meeting of the Supreme Court on the 10th, when the opinion on the legality of the impeachment will be rendered.

Whiskey Seizure at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 13.—The Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue to-day seized about one hundred barrels of liquor from parties in this city who failed to report their stock on hand up to the 11th instant. The Collector's notice was not published until the day the return was required, and in only one paper.

Riot Claim Against New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 13.—Thomas E. Adams, ex-Chief of the Police, died to-day.

A claim against the city for $27,000 damages during the recent riots has been presented.

Sudden Death of Ex-Governor Tod of Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 13.—Ex-Governor David Tod, of Brier Hill, died very suddenly at 7 o'clock this morning, while preparing to take the train for Cleveland. The cause of his decease is as yet unknown.

New Hampshire Appointments.

CONCORD, N. H., November 13.—The Governor and Council have appointed Alonzo P. Carpenter Solicitor for Grafton County; Jacob C. Gilley, of Manchester, Wm. W. Hayes, of Farmington, Nathan S. Johnson, of Newburgh, bank commissioners; Addison P. Wyatt, of Sanbornton, Francis Winck, of Nashua, and Joseph H. Benton, Jr., of Lancaster, insurance agents.

Tennessee Legislature—The New Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 13.—The resolution of Senator Cole to declare the seat of Mr. Sentee, the Speaker of the Senate, vacant, gave rise to an animated debate to-day in the Senate, and was indefinitely postponed with but one vote in the negative. Mr. Sentee, who, on the resignation of Governor Brownlow, becomes Governor, has thus received the indorsement of the Senate.

Robbery in St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Between $40,000 and $50,000 in premium notes and nearly all the books of the Live Stock Insurance Company were stolen from the office to-day. Six persons have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the theft.

CUBA.

The Revolutionists Still at Work.

IMPORTANT ARREST BY THE POLICE

The Rebels Called Upon to Lay Down Their Arms within Eight Days,

&c., &c., &c.

Insurrectionary Movements in the Vuelta Abajo District—Arrests by the Police—The Rebels Allowed Eight Days to Lay Down Their Arms.

HAVANA, November 13.—It recently came to the knowledge of the government, that a band of fourteen persons had started from Havana for the purpose of creating an insurrection in the Vuelta Abajo region. On the 10th instant, the rural police succeeded in arresting twelve of the party at San Cristobal.

Senor Aguirre, a merchant of Yara, who is charged with receiving arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, has been arrested, and was brought to this city yesterday by government officers.

General Balmaseda has arrived at Manzanillo, where he issued a proclamation giving the revolutionists eight days to lay down their arms and cease hostilities against the government.

The Cuban Expedition—Another Interview with Colonel Gibbons.

Our reporter had a second interview with Colonel Gibbons at his office, No. 446 Broome street, near Broadway, yesterday morning. From the numbers of semi-military looking individuals who crowded round the office, one could easily discern that some transactions of a military character were being carried on inside. Our reporter, on entering, was proffered a seat beside the colonel, as heretofore, and, asking if he had any additional particulars to supply:

The Colonel commenced by saying that the intelligence he had received from Cuba since the last interview was anything but discouraging. Everything was progressing in the most favorable way. He then mentioned, partly in confidence, that the promoters of the movement in this city were daily expecting the arrival of the leader of the Cuban party in New York. His object in coming here was to co-operate with them and make arrangements for shipping them for Cuba. Whether the United States contingent shall immediately go to Cuba or withhold their departure for some time altogether depends upon what he shall direct when he arrives. As far as he (Col. G.) could understand this Cuban leader had designed that only five hundred or a thousand men at the most should leave at a time, for if a greater number than one thousand left together it would probably excite suspicion and be an impediment to the entire scheme.

In reply to a question from our reporter Colonel Gibbons then said that the principal organizers of the conspiracy held a secret meeting on Thursday evening in New York. Its object was to confirm the appointment of a leader, and his (Col. G.'s) temporary appointment was ratified. He is, therefore, now chief organizer for New York and the United States generally. Colonel James E. Kerrigan was chosen second in command. There were in all forty leading members of the organization present. The meeting commenced at 8 and did not adjourn till after 12 o'clock, and, during the four hours' sitting, the pros and cons of the scheme were searchingly and extensively discussed. The meeting, he added, was a remarkably enthusiastic one, each member, of course, being in favor of the entire scheme and immediate action, for the reason that they considered the best way for carrying it successfully through was to take advantage of the present excitement in Cuba. At the secret meeting to which he referred a delegation was appointed to go to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the principal authorities there, and to see if they can induce government to recognize them as a belligerent power. The delegation consisted of Colonel Gibbons, Joseph L. Berkouck, Colonel J. E. Kerrigan, and Charles Bourke, and they are to start for Washington this (Saturday) morning. On arriving in Washington, they intend to represent themselves immediately as delegates from the Island of Cuba to represent the difficulties under which the people there labored, and also their wants. They intend to leave no exertion untried to excite the people of the United States in their behalf.

Then Colonel Gibbons, in reply to a question from our reporter, said that there were a great number of leading men connected with the scheme who held in high esteem the neutrality laws, and hence their object in going to Washington to see if they could, as he expressed it, "put the thing through" without violating the neutrality laws. Last evening, he said, a Committee of Finance was appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of getting up a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute at a very early day. Their object in getting up this meeting was, that thereby the people of New York, and the general public of the United States, may be induced to favor their grand scheme for the relief of the oppressed people of Cuba.

Here our reporter asked if he could give him any statement, of a direct or explicit kind, concerning their financial condition.

Colonel Gibbons—At present our great and only needed source of revenue is in the hands of the Cubans themselves, for they have invited us to come to their aid; and this General, acting for the Cuban revolutionists, has charge of the entire finance, and he has been lavishly plied with gold by the revolters. Any funds got up in this and other cities will be for the purpose of supplying any extra wants of our men. I should here tell you, he continued, that an address to the Cuban revolters has been gotten up by the promoters of the movement in New York, in which the latter strongly urge them to persist in their patriotic endeavors, and cheer them with the news that there are thousands in the United States willing to sacrifice themselves in the noble cause. He and the others who were acting in this scheme were acting on the principle of universal benevolence, and it is because of the anxiety to act upon this maxim that we are to hold a grand mass meeting at the Institute, to which we publicly invite all to come, for our great object is to secure the co-operation of the multitude, and we think we cannot better do this than by laying our case before them in its proper light.

Reporter—Can you tell me aught about the navy you are said to possess?

Colonel G.—We have several transport ships, &c., as I already told you, and our fleet is to be commanded by Captain Sweetman, who commanded the Erin's Hope expedition to Ireland, and who knows all the creeks and crannies of the Cuban coast. He is, of course, a thorough annexationist.

The Colonel next, in reply to some interrogatories by our reporter, said that there were 12,000 standing rebels in Cuba already, who were to support them on landing, and they expected that when the first blow was struck the great majority—two-thirds of the Cuban people—would hasten to their standard. Colonel Gibbons then briefly reiterated some other facts in connection with the movement which we have already given in extenso.

There will be a second secret meeting of the revolutionists on Monday evening next, when the Washington delegation will report.

DISASTERS.

Collision of Trains on the Buffalo and New York and Erie Railways.

BUFFALO, November 13.—About 12 o'clock last night a cattle train of the Buffalo and Erie Railway, going to the cattle yards, collided with a passenger train on the New York and Erie Railway coming into the city, about one mile from the depot. The tracks cross each other almost at right-angles at the point of the collision. The locomotive of the Buffalo and Erie train passed entirely through the baggage train of the New York and Erie train, carrying the locomotive and cars entirely off the track. Robert Decker, baggage-master of the New York and Erie road, had his leg broken. A large number of cattle and hogs were killed, or so mutilated as to necessitate their killing. Had the collision occurred one second later there would have been a fearful loss of life.

The Sherman House, Syracuse, Destroyed by Fire.

SYRACUSE, November 13.—The Sherman House, with a number of stores and offices adjacent, was destroyed by fire this morning. The total losses will be about $120,000; insured for $65,000. The destroyed property is in the heart of the city. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Sherman House about 3 o'clock. Many boarders escaped by jumping from the windows. Mrs. Burdick, the landlady, sustained a broken thigh by falling from a window. The principal losses and insurances are as follows: Samuel Larned, owner of the hotel, $45,000; insured for $25,000. C. L. Burdick, furniture, &c., $12,000; insured for $8,500. Y. G. Edwards, clothing, $14,000; insured for $4,000. J. W. Yois, paper hangings, $19,000; insured for $12,000. —— Chithior, clothing, $25,000; partially insured. There are a number of minor losses, which are partially covered by insurance. The total loss and insurance are about as stated.

Hotel Burned in Bennington, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., November 13.—A fire occurred last night in Bennington, which destroyed the Mount Anthony Hotel, and badly damaged the new building owned by T. W. Park. The loss is about $65,000.

TRADE UNIONS.

Origin, History, and Plan of Government.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Proportion of Members to Non-Members,

&c., &c., &c.

During the last few years the labor question and the various considerations connected with it have attracted much attention. The eight hour movement and other kindred subjects have drawn public notice in that direction in this country, while in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, the subject has been one of paramount importance. The great power wielded by the English working classes by means of thorough organization and combination, as well as the fact that they are soon to take a large share in political affairs, has forced the general public to examine their claims to notice, and has thus led to a thorough investigation of the question. The subject of co-operation has received special attention in both hemispheres, while the Sheffield outrages have led to a thorough ventilation of trade unions. Since the latter event a vast amount of information has become available on both of these subjects. Nearly all the English reviews have discussed the workings of trade unions with great thoroughness; The *Edinburgh* in its legal aspects, the *Fortnightly* philosophically, while the *Quarterly* has taken the opposition view, and the *North British*, the political-economical and workingmen's idea of the question. Co-operation has also been generally considered, and much light has been thrown on it from a variety of sources. The latter, however, is a distinct subject in itself, and has no especial bearings on trade unions, though many persons confound the two together. By some thinkers, it is viewed as the final end of trade unions, towards which the latter will inevitably tend, but this is a point which will be taken up in another place.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The history of trades unions is a subject somewhat involved in obscurity. Originally they appear to have sprung from the ancient guilds which flourished in Italy, Germany, France, England, and other European countries from about the beginning of 1100, and during the succeeding century attained to great wealth and power. They introduced the democratic element into society, and in their progress became the bulwarks of the citizen's liberty against the assaults of aristocratic privileges.

In England trade unions were first inaugurated about the time of Queen Elizabeth. As a writer on the subject remarks: "The people having lost the powerful protection of the Church, appear to have combined in order to create, by their union, a substitute for the restraining influence of which they had been deprived." The regulations of the first trade unions are dated "the two and thirtieth yere of the reigne of oure Soveraigne Ladye, Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faithe, etc., and relates to "the hole fellowshippe and company of cutters and makers of knyves within the Lordshippe of Hallamshire in the countye of Yorke."

The terms of the agreement are as follows: No person shall perform any work "apperteyning to the said scyence or mysterye of cutlers" for four weeks after the 8th day of August, each year, nor from Christmas until the 23d day of January succeeding, under pain of forfeiting twenty shillings. No person to exercise the said trade who has not served an apprenticeship of seven years, or been instructed by his father for that term. Penalty, forty shillings. No person to have more than one apprentice in his service at one time, nor for a less term than seven years. Penalty, forty shillings. No journeyman to be employed under the age of twenty, except such as have been apprentices or taught by their fathers. Same penalty. No person who has not served an apprenticeship to set up in the trade, unless he pay £5, one-half to go to the authorities, and the other half to be divided among the poor members. The enforcement of these rules to be intrusted to a jury of twelve men, selected by the rest, who shall have power to decide all matters, with the concurrence of the nobleman residing in the lordshippe.

These, and other purely technical rules, were embodied in an act of Parliament in 1624, the preamble of which states that its object is to prevent the bad workmanship and "deceitful and unworkmanlike wares" which are made by the cutlers not belonging to the union, who ignore its regulations, "to the great deceit of his Majesty's subjects, and scandal of the cutlers in that lordship and liberty, and disgrace and hindrance of the said cutlery and iron and steel wares there made." By this act the officers of the union are empowered "to make such laws, acts, ordinances, and constitutions" as they shall decree necessary to secure the interests of their trade. The union then took the name of the Company of Cutlers of the Lordship of Hallamshire." Three hundred and sixty members were enrolled, with one master, two wardens, six searchers, and twenty-four assistants as a governing body.

From this period the history of trade unions in England shows a gradual but steady advance, until early in the present century they had reached such a position as to attract public notice. As long as the unions were merely benefit societies no objection was made to their existence, but as soon as they began to have strikes and to interfere in the labor market an alarm was created which was fostered by the fears of chartism, which prevailed at that time, and thus induced the adoption of severe restrictions on their organization by Parliament, which the English unionists have not yet succeeded in having removed. Among these is the denial to trade societies of the right to sue for debt or for money embezzled, which makes the members the unresisting victims of any one who is skilful enough to defraud them, as has been done repeatedly, besides other regulations equally unjust and hampering.

In spite of these obstacles, however,

TRADE UNIONS IN ENGLAND

have become immense organizations, and, under their present management, are one of the most powerful engines of political and social action. Their size may be judged from the following statistics. At the first general trades union conference delegates from eighteen societies were present representing 201,000 men. There are now estimated to be over 700,000 members in all the unions, with branch organizations in 408 towns in the United Kingdom. Among these are the union of miners with 36,000 members; engineers and machinists, 33,599; iron-founders, 10,690; boiler-makers and iron ship-builders, 9,000; engine-drivers and firemen, 15,000; carpenters, 18,000; operative masons, 17,762; bricklayers, 10,924, and plasterers, 8,000. Many of these have ample funds to use for their own advancement. One society has an income of £17,762 and a general fund of £12,384, and another an income of £18,245 and a fund of £15,000, while the largest of all had a total income, th 1867, of £86,255. The English trade unions differ from those in this country in combining benevolent and trade associations instead of having them distinct. Their expenditures are about equally divided th aiding men out of work, relieving sick members, and for strikes and trade purposes. Numerous organized trades conferences have been held in England, representing from fifty to two hundred thousand men, and an even larger one has just been held at Manchester. By such means as these greater unanimity of action is secured among the societies, and the general benefit, rather than narrow or local interests, is consulted. A system of courts of arbitration and conciliation has also been instituted for the settlement of trade disputes. These are composed of an equal number of employers and workingmen representing different societies, who have power to decide all questions which cannot be settled by other means. The plan has been tried with perfect success in Nottingham for many years, and has entirely done away with strikes.

Both of these institutions deserve adopting in this country. The former would be generally approved of, but the latter will be strongly opposed, or any scheme of a similar character, owing to an unfortu-

...

1,000 in this city. The New York Waiters number 1,200 and have a large fund in their treasury, while the six divisions of the Laborers number about 5,000 men.

The following is a summary of the number of branches and membership of each of the above organizations:

Name.	Branches.	Members in Good Standing.
Carpenters and Joiners	77	
Engineers and Machinists	11	
Cigarmakers	83	
Bricklayers	61	
Machinists and Blacksmiths	117	
Grand Forge of United States	48	
Tailors	24	
Typographical Union	172	
Workingmen's Assembly	35	
Boot and Shoemakers	6	
Iron Moulders	200	
Longshoremen	4	
Coopers	20	
Cabinet Makers	1	
Waiters (New York City)	1	
Laborers	6	
Total	677	

This list only represents the largest and most powerful organizations. There are many others of which accurate records cannot be obtained, which would add to it considerably. There are in this State, 980 workingmen's organizations, with an estimated mem-

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SOCIAL SCIENCE.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

APOLLO HALL—Twenty-eighth street, corner Broadway—Mr. Jerome Hopkins's Concert.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets—*Marie Antoinette.*

BOWERY THEATRE—Bowery, between Canal and Bayard streets—*La Tour de Nesle.*

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Fourteenth street (Tammany Hall)—*La Somnabula.*

EUROPEAN CIRCUS—Thirty-first street and Broadway—Equestrianism, &c.

IRVING HALL—Corner of Irving place and East Fifteenth street—Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 Broadway—*Orphee aux Enfers.*

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Broadway and Prince street—*Elizabeth.*

NEW YORK CIRCUS—Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music—Exciting Arenic Scenes—Star Riders and Acrobats.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets—*Humpty Dumpty.*

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—*La Belle Helene.*

STEINWAY HALL—Fourteenth street—Annual Concert of the Arion Vocal Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—*Genevieve de Brabant.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Broadway and Thirteenth street—*The Lancashire Lass.*

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—*Ixion, The Man at the Wheel.*

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

The Sunday WORLD will be unusually attractive. As a matter of special interest to the would-be filibusters it will contain a map of Cuba, showing the insurrectionary districts and the best places for an expeditionary force to land.

In addition to the news of the day, it will contain a great amount of interesting miscellany—a curious controversy on Spiritualism, in which Andrew Jackson Davis is involved—the latest developments about the whiskey ring, and some highly interesting papers read before the Western Social Science. Be sure and buy the Sunday WORLD.

CITY JOURNALS AND THEIR CIRCULATION.

The influence of a live, vigorous, wide-awake city journal is commensurate with its circulation. The number of people who vote in accordance with the views expressed by a particular paper indicates the number of men who read and are guided by that paper. The *Sun* concedes that the Democratic majority of 70,000 in this city is due chiefly to the efforts of THE WORLD. In this view a restatement of the recent vote in this city is interesting:

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK IN 1868

For Seymour	107,669
For Grant	47,778
Majority for Seymour	59,891

But Hoffman's city majority was about 70,000, showing that there are about 5,000 Republicans in the city who take and read THE WORLD as well as some one of the seven Republican dailies, and who believe THE WORLD in preference to the paper of their own political faith. With a total of 159,447 voters in the city, the circulation of the papers, as evidenced by the influence these papers exert upon their readers, is exhibited in the following tables:

Vote for Seymour and Hoffman	117,669
Vote for Grant	47,778
Democratic majority	69,891

This gives a clue to, or rather this manifests, the influence and the corresponding comparative circulation of the city journals, as follows:

City circulation of THE WORLD	117,669
City circulation of the *Sun, Mail, Herald, Times, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Tribune* combined	47,778
THE WORLD over all others	69,891

The statements of newspapers in their own behalf may be exaggerated by the most honest, or may be wilfully distorted by the dishonest, but facts and figures like these, which are taken from official and public records, which are known to all men and denied by none, will serve our present purpose better than any assertion however precise, which we might make from our books.

But we have lately shown from the statistics of a Republican Superintendent of Public Instruction that school houses are scarcest and education is at the lowest ebb precisely where Radical majorities predominate. With this authority, it is fair to presume that the 19,000 persons as shown by the census who can not read in this city, nevertheless vote the Republican ticket. But as they cannot read, they must be deducted from the number of subscribers to the seven Republican journals, as follows:

Republicans in this city	47,778
Republicans who cannot read	19,000
Reading Republicans	28,778

—which makes the combined circulation of the seven dailies 28,778, which is probably divided among those journals in the following proportion:

City circulation of the *Sun*	5,500
City circulation of the *Herald*	13,334
City circulation of the *Mail*	2,000
City circulation of the *Times*	4,600
City circulation of the *Tribune*	1,080
City circulation of the *Evening Post*	1,464
City circulation of the *Commercial Advertiser*	900
Combined circulation	28,778

The figures may differ in detail from the actual circulation of each of these papers, but there can be no error in the aggregate, which gives the number of people who can read and are politically influenced by these seven journals. Opposed to these 28,778 readers and voters are 117,669 Democratic voters, who not only read but are influenced by THE WORLD.

The constant contention about the circulation of city journals can be submitted to no surer arbitrament. Advertisers who wish to make their business known to the largest number of readers will find their account in committing these tables to memory.

NATIONALIZING THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

(*From the Tribune.*)

In the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution, Alexander Hamilton proposed a clause securing the right of suffrage, so far as regards the choice of Representatives in Congress, to every free male adult citizen of the United States. The proposition was not adopted, as with many other excellent suggestions from the same and kindred sources. Colonel Hamilton was in advance of his age. Hardly a defect which he pointed out in the Constitution adopted has not since been proved such by sad experience; hardly a peril which he apprehended has since failed to be realized; while, of the provisions actually adopted, a large proportion owe their existence or their perfection to his eminent prescience.

An effort, we hear, is meditated to perfect and adopt a constitutional amendment defining and fixing the conditions of the right of suffrage throughout the Union. We hope it may be made and may prevail; but we warn those who engineer it that they will fail if they make it one-sided and partisan. We ardently desire the complete enfranchisement of the blacks; but a measure looking to this end alone will encounter a resistance too formidable to be overcome. It may and probably will command in Congress the requisite two-thirds in each House, but it will not be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

There are many indications that the next advance to be attempted by the Radicals, is to put the right of suffrage in all the States under Federal control. Quite a number of their leading journals have already declared in its favor, and very likely an amendment to the Constitution having that object, will be proposed at the next session of Congress.

We rather like the ingenuousness of the *Tribune* in beginning its advocacy of this measure with a warm indorsement of the political views supported by ALEXANDER HAMILTON in the Convention that framed the Constitution. He was a monarchist at heart, and avowed in the Convention that he thought the government of Great Britain the best in the world. In the plan which he proposed, he sought to bring our government as near to monarchy as he thought the republican sentiments of the people would possibly tolerate. He wished a President for life; a Senate for life; a national veto upon State laws; an absolute veto of acts of Congress by the President, not a veto which could be overruled by a two-thirds majority, but one which precluded all reconsideration of the vetoed bills. These were the outlines of the system which the *Tribune* consistently indorses in advocating the regulation of the suffrage by Federal authority. It will not be difficult to show that HAMILTON's proposed clause on the suffrage perfectly tallied with the other parts of his plan. Before proceeding to do this, we will furnish some indisputable evidence of his anti-republican sentiments.

HAMILTON's speech in the Convention in support of his plan was reported by his colleague, Judge YATES, from notes taken during its delivery. The following is an extract:

To avoid the evils deducible from these observations, we must establish a general and national government, completely sovereign, and *annihilate State distinctions and State operations; and unless we do this, no good purpose can be answered.* (See "Yates's Notes of Debates of Federal Convention," Albany edition, pp. 192-3.)

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, in a letter to ROBERT WALSH, February 5, 1811, said of HAMILTON: "He never failed, on every occasion, to advocate the excellence of, and avow his attachment to, monarchy." "He disliked the "Constitution, believing all republican "government to be radically defective;" and "he hated republican government, because he confounded it with democratical "government." GOUVERNEUR MORRIS was one of HAMILTON's most intimate and confidential friends.

These are the views whose wisdom and sagacity the *Tribune* now finds it necessary to indorse as a means of preparing the way for the regulation of the suffrage by the Federal Government. The *Tribune* is herein logical and consistent. If any plotter against our liberties were to prescribe the steps for transforming the republic into an empire, the most important in the list would be to bring the suffrage under Federal control and make it absolutely universal. It has a deceptive semblance of deference to the popular will, well calculated to mask its anti-republican tendency and put the vigilance of the people asleep. HAMILTON's proposal respecting the suffrage had no other design. He would have had everybody vote for members of the lower branch of Congress, but would have allowed that branch but little power. The power to make war, the most tremendous possessed by any government, was, in his plan, lodged in a Senate holding for life and entirely independent of the people. A President holding for life and irresponsible to the people, could negative the action of their Representatives, State and Federal; and there was to be no redress, either by repassing the bills over his veto, or by electing a different man for President. HAMILTON, who notoriously had no confidence in the people, wished to give them universal suffrage as a sop to reconcile them to institutions which would have deprived them of all real power. This has since become the standing prescription for erecting thrones on the ruins of republics. The first NAPOLEON, in 1804, and the second in 1852, was elected emperor by universal suffrage, as poor MAXIMILIAN was in Mexico during our civil war. If a monarchy were to be established in this country, it would first be necessary to "nationalize the suffrage" as a means of procuring a national constituency to which the question could be submitted. When the thirty-seven distinct bodies of voters shall have been melted down into one, deriving their right to vote from the central authority, the Radical party will trouble itself no farther about amendments to the Constitution, as they will then have a basis for claiming that the will of the consolidated nation, as expressed by a majority of its voters, would be supreme. Instead of consulting thirty-seven distinct constituencies, when great changes are proposed, they will be submitted to the whole nation *en masse*, and one-fourth of the States will be no longer permitted to negative amendments.

This effect would equally follow, whether this proposed "national suffrage" should be universal or restricted. The whole body of voters in the country forming one constituency, its majority would be logically regarded as the supreme authority; and instead of thirty-seven States, having an equal voice in organic changes, we should have one body of national voters who would decide all questions, amendments to the Constitution as well as others. A monarchy could be established then by a simple and direct process. No change would tend so powerfully to accomplish HAMILTON's wish and "annihilate State distinctions and State operations."

But if this "national suffrage" were restricted to intelligent white citizens, the transition to a monarchy would be comparatively slow. We should not then witness abuses of the suffrage which would afford the pretext and the justification of depriving the people of the substance of power while leaving them its shadow. The country is to be reconciled to monarchy by degrading the suffrage and rendering popular institutions disgusting. The operation of the principle which the *Tribune* seeks to establish, is well illustrated, on a small scale, in this State. What is the pretext of the Republicans for refusing self-government to the City of New York? Why, that the voting population is so vicious and degraded, that it cannot be safely trusted with the control of our municipal affairs, and that the city must therefore be governed by the central authority at Albany. We will not stop to contest the fact, as that is not necessary to our present purpose; but the *principle* which underlies the Republican argument is perfectly clear. It is, that a degraded suffrage is one of the most dangerous elements in a government, and needs to be held in check, and deprived of its capacity for mischief, by a superior authority. Degrade the suffrage in whole sections of the country, by introducing into it large masses of barbarism and ignorance, and a ready argument will be furnished for transferring the control of their affairs to a central authority, which must be strengthened in proportion to the amount of repression it is called to exercise. And when the people have become reconciled to the exercise of such dominion over a third of the States, they will have no ground to stand upon in resisting its extension over all.

FULLERTON VS. COURTNEY.

The New York *Times* has a long and interesting editorial purporting to give the history of investigations into the conduct of Federal officers touching the whiskey tax. It is written in a spirit of criticism of President JOHNSON and Attorney-General EVARTS, assault upon Mr. FULLERTON, and vindication of Messrs. COURTNEY and BAILEY. It starts with the statement that it is generally understood that President JOHNSON is prosecuting and personally supervising an investigation, "by WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq., well-known "to our citizens as an able and energetic "lawyer, whose connection with the case is "generally accepted as a sufficient guarantee "of the *integrity* of the whole proceeding." An effort is made (if we understand the purport of the article) to show that Mr. FULLERTON intruded himself into the government side of the investigation from selfish, improper, and illegal motives, or else was fraudulently introduced therein by the whiskey ring, and that, in either aspect of his presence there, he is *really* working against the government and the law. The article then goes on to explain how that, when Solicitor BINCKLEY was rejected by District-Attorney COURTNEY, the latter "asked for the aid of some other "lawyer, and Mr. FULLERTON was authorized "by the Attorney-General to appear on be-"half of the government, whether on recom-"mendation from other parties or on his own "application remains to be disclosed or in-"ferred." With this aid the District-Attorney could find no evidence of crime against ROLLINS, HARLAND, or SMITH. Next comes a statement of the exploits of one BELKNAP, Mr. FULLERTON as counsel for BELKNAP, Commissioner OSBORNE, and "a law office in this city," in arresting or pretending to arrest ex-Collector SMITH "for gross misconduct and corruption in connection with the duties of his office," and obtaining from him $30,000; the giving of "nominal" bail by SMITH, his escape to Canada, his rearrest by BINCKLEY, his trial and his discharge, no evidence against him being offered by Mr. FULLERTON "as counsel for the government." The *Times* gives next a narration of how, immediately thereafter, BELKNAP opened "a similar crusade" against Collector BAILEY. Affidavits against BAILEY, charging "corruption and official misconduct," were prepared by Mr. FULLERTON's law partners, but no quicker sworn to than the affiants were arrested, by BAILEY's motion, as perjurers, and their perjury duly confessed by them. In the meantime, continues the *Times* article, it dawned on ex-Collector SMITH that he had been arrested on a bogus warrant, and had, like a fool, parted with $30,000. So SMITH coerced (it is not stated whom) $23,000 of the money to be paid back to him. Pretty soon Collector BAILEY gets scent of the outrage on SMITH, and takes steps to arraign BELKNAP. Whereupon, says the *Times*, Mr. FULLERTON endeavored "to deter BAILEY from prosecuting the inquiry," but failed. Then it was, continues the article, that Mr. FULLERTON opened his batteries on COURTNEY, and our neighbor adds this significant remark:

Whether he [Fullerton] is acting in the employ of any branch of the government and with a view to the public interest, or on his own account and with a view to the intimidation of Collector Bailey and the District-Attorney, remains, therefore, so far as the public is concerned, a matter of inference or conjecture.

BAILEY, in the meantime, goes ahead, and gets Mr. FULLERTON indicted before the grand jury for his participation in the SMITH matter. FULLERTON, on the other hand, is in Washington, exhibiting his evidence of the corruption of COURTNEY, BAILEY, and MURRAY. The *Times* article concludes with these words of warning to the President and his Attorney-General:

We have no disposition to do injustice either to the President or the Attorney-General, but we take the liberty of assuring both those high officials that the prosecution of these officers by Mr. Fullerton and his accomplices is not a proceeding *against* the whiskey ring—as Mr. Fullerton takes pains to have it understood to be—but that it is a proceeding of the whiskey ring—in the interest of the whiskey ring—started, pressed, and conducted by its agents, and having no other basis than the fabricated testimony of its paid and unscrupulous members. If President Johnson can be led to believe that Mossmore, Blaisdell and Company are prosecuting Collector Bailey and District-Attorney Courtney for the purpose and with the design of breaking up the whiskey ring, it is not possible to imagine any delusion or any form of deception that may not be practised upon him.

It will be seen, at once, that the foregoing is a severe inculpation of Mr. FULLERTON by the *Times*. He is, in effect, charged with conspiring with BELKNAP, as his attorney, and with others, to extort money from SMITH by means of a bogus warrant procured by him from OSBORNE. He is than charged with inspiring President JOHNSON to remove COURTNEY and BAILEY, in order to protect himself from the consequences of the SMITH transaction. And, finally, he is charged with professional infidelity to his client, President JOHNSON. The whole is a terrific assault on the integrity of Mr. FULLERTON. Deceit, malpractice, and professional misdemeanor are his offences, and, if guilty, he deserves to be "thrown over the bar." Of course, he cannot rest under such charges.

But, notwithstanding the vehemence of the assaults on FULLERTON, the questions (1), what are the charges he has made on COURTNEY, and (2) are they true or false, *still remain.* Will not the *Times* enlighten the public as to the detail of those charges, giving them as minutely as it has those against Mr. FULLERTON? Mr. COURTNEY's reputation is in public peril. He, no more than FULLERTON, can afford to rest quiet. Both are to be presumed innocent till proved guilty. It is possible that FULLERTON, BLAISDELL, and MESSMORE may be as bad as the *Times* paints them, and yet all tell the truth about who are the corrupt internal revenue officials. The railing of the kettle black by the pot does not prove that the pot is not black.

In this stage of the affair it is not easy for us to see where and what the truth is. There has evidently been some pretty "tall swearing," and money has been freely used. But if President JOHNSON has held court on the subject, as our Washington despatches report, constituting himself presiding magistrate and Mr. EVARTS a clerk and friend of the court, hearing the evidence and arguments of FULLERTON and COURTNEY meeting each other face to face, there cannot be much doubt that he will probe down into the facts.

The readers of THE WORLD do not forget the persistency with which we have contended that the gigantic whiskey frauds of this city could not have been possible without the connivance and aid of persons in employ of the government. We go further, and insist that the officials are the organizing brain of these frauds, doing the double duty of pointing out holes in the law and then keeping watch and guard *against* the government while the stealing is going on and afterwards. The CALLICOTT case demonstrated this. BLAISDELL and MESSMORE may be steeped in guilt, but associated with them must be internal revenue officials, possibly now in power and plying their vocation. A corrupt officer continually saps the foundation of the law imposing tax on whiskey, if permitted to remain in office. If BLAISDELL and MESSMORE are honest at last, no matter from what influence repentance comes, can they not give a clue to the dishonest officials?

In all this we express no opinion of the guilt of Messrs. FULLERTON and COURTNEY. We assume them both innocent, and call for the *facts.*

A WELL-MEANT ATTEMPT TO RENDER GRANT RIDICULOUS.

The *Times* bestows a column of eulogy on General SHERMAN, on the assumption that he will be General GRANT's most trusted and influential adviser during the term of his Presidency. General SHERMAN, we are told, will certainly reside in Washington, either as the head of the army or as Secretary of War, and that, in either capacity, he will exert more power in the administration than any other subordinate or adviser of the new President. If that should be the case, it will be a queer administration. We mean not to dispute that General SHERMAN would be an admirable counsellor in all matters relating to the army; but if we are to have "peace," neither the head of the War Department nor of the Army will have any but routine duties. The Treasury Department will be by far the most important branch of administration; and next to that, the Department of State. We do not see how General SHERMAN could be of any great service to the new President in either. General GRANT will make a bad blunder if he does not select a Secretary of the Treasury, whose advice in fiscal affairs will be altogether more valuable than that of General SHERMAN; or a Secretary of State who cannot advise him more intelligently and soundly respecting foreign affairs. We mistake the character of General SHERMAN if he would not, as Secretary of War, be impatient of much intermeddling with his department by the heads of the others; and reciprocally he would probably have too just a sense of *their* dignity to practise upon them what he would not brook himself.

It seems to be rather the purpose of the *Times* to convey the impression that General SHERMAN would be a powerful back-stairs adviser, especially as it says:

We believe that William T. Sherman will be the man nearest to the new President and most influential in his counsels, whether the former shall be Secretary of War, General, or Lieutenant-General. In one of these capacities General Sherman will, doubtless, reside at Washington during General Grant's administration; and, so far as President Grant is concerned, it will make no difference as to his most trusted lieutenant's influence with him which of these offices Sherman may choose to occupy, for we believe that the option rests with the latter.

That is to say, that though General SHERMAN should be merely an officer in the army, he will nevertheless have more influence with General GRANT than all his regular official counsellors. Now, whatever General GRANT may think, or may choose to do, the country demands a respectable and responsible administration; not a set of mere clerks at the head of the departments, and an administration run by a kitchen cabinet. The great offices will be very badly filled if there is any scope for General SHERMAN's activity outside of his own official duties. And if General GRANT needs to lean upon any other advice than that of a Cabinet of his own selection, he is a very unfit man to be President. The *Times* makes a great point of General SHERMAN's *honesty*, as being an invaluable resource to the new President. It says:

In these days, when the whole official atmosphere at Washington is reeking with corruption; when no one dare say how far or how high the power of the "whiskey ring," the "Indian ring," and the "gold ring" may extend, it will be something to have as a confidential adviser of President Grant a man like Sherman, who so thoroughly loathes and so intensely hates all forms of official corruption. The shaking of a red rag before a spirited bull is hardly more certain to excite his frenzy than the presentation of a clear case of official dishonesty to General Sherman is to rouse all the latent wrath of his nature. A murderer he might excuse. A man who would betray any official trust for his own benefit or that of his friends he could never pardon.

No doubt General SHERMAN is honest; but it ought to be presumed by a journal which advocated the election of General GRANT, that he will appoint a whole Cabinet of honest men. If he should, how is General SHERMAN's scorn of rogues to work such wonders? And, aside from that, what would the *Times* have us think of General GRANT, if *his* honesty needs to be supported and propped up by the powerful influence of General SHERMAN? If General GRANT is a man of integrity, *that* is not the kind of aid he needs. He will need infinite assistance in getting at the facts and details by which dishonesty is disclosed, but it ought to be hoped that he will need none in deciding what to do in such cases, after guilt is established. We are always glad to see deserved panegyrics on General SHERMAN; but if we had supported GRANT in the election, we would not praise SHERMAN in such a way as to make the new President ridiculous.

QUIS CUSTODIET IPSOS CUSTODES?

The assault upon a journalist of this city on Wednesday night, by two policemen whose uniforms enabled them to treat him with wanton brutality, and who have not been subjected as yet to the slightest discipline therefor, puts the powers and the conduct of these men in a still stronger light than has before been shed upon it, and provokes every citizen to inquire with apprehension as of an imminent danger, "Who shall protect us from our protectors."

The story of Mr. ENGLAND, the victim of the official outrage, may be recapitulated thus: He was on his way to a ferry from the office where his duties detain him until 1 or 2 in the morning, when he was set upon by two ruffians who, misled by the uniforms of two approaching policemen into a belief of the intention of these persons to preserve the peace, turned and ran. Mr. ENGLAND requested the officers to arrest his assailants, and was in reply ordered to hold his peace, or he would be taken to the station-house. Persevering in his demand, he was actually so taken, and one of the official blackguards made the charge against him of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The sergeant in command at the station-house being a man of more wit than his underlings, and having a wholesome terror of the press before his eyes, made what reparation was possible in the way of apologies to the aggrieved gentleman, and permitted him to go his ways.

There is a horrible suggestiveness in the evident truth that, if this gentleman had not happened to be a journalist, the outrage upon him would not only have probably been carried to still more flagrant lengths by an immurement of him over night, and arraignment in the morning, but it is not probable that it would ever have been known beyond the circle of the victim's confidential acquaintances. Such a person would have reflected that a certain stigma attaches, in the minds of most people, to an arrest and detention, and that a *prima facie* case of impropriety of conduct is made against the person so arrested and detained. He could scarcely have failed to know that any number of policemen are notoriously ready to perjure themselves to any extent in behalf of an accused comrade, and that, in case he should attempt to right himself by a complaint before the Commissioners of Police, he would be sure of being insulted and derided by ACTON, the buffoon of that body, his case laughed out of court, and the offenders emboldened to go on their clubbing way rejoicing. These considerations would induce him to put up with a night's nasty lodging in bad company, and a probable broken head to boot. They certainly would if he were a timid and sensitive soul, with a disinclination to take his own part; and it is just such souls for the protection of whom the police force in an especial manner exists. Such a soul Mr. ENGLAND does not appear to be; and we hope that so far from sitting down under this outrage, he will prosecute it so as that the chastisement of the two particular blackguards at whose hands he has suffered may not only be punitive to themselves, but exemplary to the class of blackguards to which they belong. If he be reviled and despitefully entreated by the persons empowered and appointed to right such wrongs as his, it is, at least, in his power so to cry aloud and spare not, as that the official ear shall be constrained to hear. Now, that it is not an humble Irish laborer or German grocer that has attracted the brutality of the official protectors of the peace, but a gentleman whose position enables him in a measure to gain his own redress by publishing his own wrongs, let him pursue that duty with such vigor as shall insure that not only men like him, but the German grocer and the Irish laborer may perambulate the streets of New York without the danger, in the shadow of which they now hourly walk, of being first robbed and beaten by highwaymen in plain clothes, and then beaten and imprisoned by highwaymen in uniform. In such a course he may be sure of the co-operation of the whole body of the press.

THE MONCRIEFF BATTERY.

We call attention to the matter we print in another column from the London *Spectator*, concerning the Moncrieff battery. This latest invention in the art of warfare is one of the most important discoveries of modern times, in that it actually does away with the cumbersome and expensive forts and coast defences, and makes every gun a fortification in itself. In brief, the construction of the gun-carriage is such that the recoil of the gun is utilized so as to drop the gun down instead of driving it back, and, by means of a counterweight, the gun is thus lowered to load and raised again to fire. The heaviest guns are thus used with as much facility in the field as if they were rifles. But more than this, the Moncrieff battery dispenses with embrasures, and avoids the difficulties and dangers of firing *en barbette.* A mere mound of earth is all the defence necessary for the gun or the artillerists, or the gun may be placed in a pit, since it appears only to be fired, and instantly disappears behind the embankment, or below the surface in the pit. The plan is so simple, and all the experiments have been so satisfactory that the battery commends itself to the attention of governments, our own especially, now engaged in building enormously expensive fortifications, like Fort Richmond, for instance, in this harbor. We call upon Congress to devote special attention early in the December session to this invention. If the Moncrieff battery does what is claimed for it, expensive fortifications and extravagant appropriations therefor may henceforth be avoided. There can be no cheaper or more complete defence than this battery; it can be used anywhere on the coast or in the field; it commends itself especially to the Emperor of Russia and those who are engaged with him in "mitigating the horrors of war." The true way to do this is to make war so horrible that nations will hesitate to engage in war; and this battery, which threatens the foe only and offers absolute immunity to the protected artillerists, is a thing to be introduced generally, and especially in a nation whose President-elect announces as his platform, "Let us have peace." The Moncrieff battery is a practical illustration of what BURNS calls "the cheap defence of nations."

RELEASE THESE PRISONERS!

Considering the proofs which have come to light since the assassination trial, it is doubtful if even Judge BINGHAM himself can (unless he has wilfully ignored everything relating to the subject) swear that he believes Mrs. SURRATT to have been guilty of the crime for which she was hung. The communication in another column, to which the attention of all persons who had an official concern or personal or curious interest in Mrs. SURRATT's fate is directed, appears to present, as a sequel to the former letter by the same correspondent, an absolutely conclusive shewing, not only of Mrs. SURRATT's guiltlessness of any participation in the plot for the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, but of the impossibility of her having had any knowledge of it. More than this, the impossibility of ARNOLD, Dr. MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN, SPANGLER, or JOHN H. SURRATT having foreknowledge of or anything to do with the assassination seems equally evident.

Mrs SURRATT and O'LAUGHLIN are dead. JOHN H. SURRATT, after enduring sufferings and anxieties as an exile and a prisoner which were enough to have turned his hair as white as the Prisoner of Chillon's, has been discharged from custody. But Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD, and SPANGLER are still confined at the Dry Tortugas. JOHN H. SURRATT's release, after passing through the gauntlet of a trial which, though conducted in a civil court, was nearly as partial and malignant as the proceedings against the executed conspirators before the military commission, is in itself a reason why his mother's memory should be acquitted and the prisoners held by the government set at liberty. With neither Mrs. SURRATT, nor ARNOLD, MUDD, SPANGLER, and O'LAUGHLIN, was BOOTH half so suspiciously intimate as he was with JOHN H. SURRATT. But the sharp, stinging summing up of the matter is that the conspiracy was not, and could not have been, ten hours old; that the determination to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN at the theatre must have been concocted *after* BOOTH learned, in the forenoon, that Mr. LINCOLN was to attend the evening performance; and that Mrs. SURRATT, who was absent at Surrattsville, JOHN H. SURRATT, who was in or near Elmira, N. Y., ARNOLD, who was at Fortress Monroe, Dr. MUDD, who was at his home several miles from Washington, and O'LAUGHLIN, whose movements that day were accounted for by certain navy officers with whom he was engaged, were all outside the pale of communication with BOOTH, PAYNE (or POWELL), HEROLD, and ATZERODT, who were really concerned. So was SPANGLER, who is shown to have been at or about the theatre, to which BOOTH did not return after he had been there and ascertained the President's intention, until night when the performance had begun.

President JOHNSON, not less certainly than every other fair-minded citizen, must be deeply interested in seeing that the one reparation which can be afforded to persons so infinitely wronged is promptly made. He cannot have forgotten that, on the morning of the fatal 7th of July, 1865, a young girl, ANNA SURRATT by name, came a suppliant to the White House and threw herself prone upon the steps beneath its portico, and vainly besought permission to enter and plead to him for her mother's life. He cannot forget how his enemies, who did not hesitate in the passion of that time to brand the fool-hardy but terrible insinuation that he, the Vice-President, had abetted the assassin who made the President's chair his seat, also openly charged that his refusal of mercy to Mrs. SURRATT and these prisoners was inspired by personal fear. Nor can he forget that his best friends regretted at the time, and have never ceased to sorrow, that his magnanimity did not at once impel him to stay the course of slaughter and injustice which swept an innocent woman off the scaffold and four innocent men into disgraceful servitude. What is there now to prevent President JOHNSON from instituting an inquiry into a matter so notorious as this, and vindicating this woman's memory, for her children's and the nation's sake, and giving these men their rights as citizens? For his own sake, as well, we call upon him to do justice, and release these prisoners!

Elsewhere this morning we give some account of what the "Western Social Science Association," sitting in Chicago, is doing and proposes to do for the benefit of mankind and womankind in general. After all, politics are not the prime necessity of our well-being, and the subjects which these Western social scientists propose to treat are essential to our social comfort and happiness from childhood to the grave. All that relates to woman's work and place in society, to deaf mutes, to divorce, to lodging-houses for women, to domestic service, and what "Mr. COFFIN, of Kalamazoo," may advance "on the licentiousness of our age and country," are all matters of immediate and practical interest. These associations are becoming more and more sensible in their treatment of topics every year, and, consequently, more and more useful.

The spirit of the age is intoxicating John Bull. Under the old electoral system the soldiery were turned out of every garrison in England, and marched for one mile from the polling booths till the day closed. Under the extended franchise we hear that "Troops "have been sent to Blackburn, an important "borough in the County of Lancaster, where "serious trouble is feared." There is something, beyond doubt, in names. Blackburn is the English peril, and we have our black burn too—our black sore or black ulcer—

burned into the body politic by the flames of fanatical theories, and only to be treated by the same emollient as "in the County of Lancaster," to wit, troops. That's the synonym, that little word with its sub-audita sound of fife, drum, and measured tread of universal suffrage.

Betting GREELEY, fearful lest a capable person figure up the sums lost by his misguided friends in backing GRISWOLD's election, is putting about a rumor that "the arithmetic man" of THE WORLD is dead. He is not dead, but keeping tally still. "You bet!"

PERSONAL.

The Fakir of Ava fakes away in Springfield.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is at the Astor.

Hiram Powers has engaged to visit Cincinnati.

M. Lividi, senior journalist of Athens, is dead.

Bismarck's oldest daughter is engaged to Bavarian Count [illegible].

Greenough's bust of Dante's Beatrice is on exhibition in Boston.

The daughter of the Bishop of Oxford is a convert to Catholicism.

General McClellan has been chosen President of the University of California.

Mrs. Henrietta Averill sets forth in California "The Equality of the Sexes."

Dr. Stover has resigned the professorship of obstetrics in the Massachusetts Medical College.

Forney writes columns to show that he, and he alone, has claims upon the gratitude of Grant.

John Eigamberg tried to kill himself with laudanum in Buffalo, because his wife asked him for money.

Edwin Adams is playing in Springfield in "A Dead Heart," and Anna Dickinson in "A Struggle for Life."

Professor Waterhouse Hawkins will lecture next Tuesday evening before the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore.

A young woman named Magee killed herself in Troy on Wednesday, without any apparent cause except ill health.

Hon. Levi Bishop has been reading an original and aboriginal poem in Detroit with the taking title of "Teuchsa Grondie."

A concert is to be given in Portland on Monday evening, whereof the proceeds are to go towards the monument to Artemus Ward.

Mrs. Joseph Sommers has died in Buffalo, as is alleged, by malpractice on the part of the physician who attended her in child-birth.

An incorrect itinerant item says that Buchanan and Stevens are buried in the same grave-yard. Their bodies lie more than a mile apart.

The Detroit *Free Press* observes that however the name of the Maid of old Orleans may be spelled, Banks's maid of New Orleans is Dark.

The properties of Max Maretzek were seized in Cincinnati by a flood from Louisville, with whom Max had had a disagreement concerning rent.

General Robert E. Lee has been offered the Southern supervisorship of agencies of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, with a salary of $10,000.

William Nestman, of Michigan, hung himself last week as a cure for melancholy. He is said to have been an honest man and is certainly now a non Nest, man.

MUSICAL.

FIRST REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society began yesterday. If mere numbers and fashionable prestige in the attendance are sufficient auguries of an auspicious campaign, then everything looked startlingly luminous and promising at this the first rehearsal at the Academy. Last winter the character of the audiences at the Philharmonic concerts were a never-ceasing cause of wonderment to all the concert givers outside the pale of 'classicism, and they promise this winter to be still more "magolique," to use the exclamation of an opera-bouffer who ventured timidly within the doors yesterday afternoon. So seldom, indeed, is the musical critic enabled to write of a literally full Academy in connection with musical matters, that there is a luxury in these Philharmonic audiences akin to some of the grand choruses they have at different times so complacently swallowed. One wonders that so many people exist with a capacity for two and three hours of symphony. One looks over the vast auditorium, densely peopled with genteel amateurs, a very large proportion of whom are women fashionably attired, and scans the attentive listeners seated cheek-by-jowl on the steps, in the aisles and passages, and looking over each other's heads from the vestibule; and if one be a musical critic a most perplexing doubt arises whether this be an evidence of the deep-seated musical taste and culture which it is so common to contemn, or whether it be the shrewdness of the management. To judge of the actual success of a musical venture by the number of people who lend their presence to it, is no longer possible in New York City. Full houses are fallacious. We have had grand oratorios at which there was a crush, and which were spoken of the next morning as stupendous successes and all that; but the thousands of people left only two or three hundred dollars in the house. The manager won a little acclaim, the musical sheets lauded the spirit of the people, and somebody was bankrupted in pocket by the success, and broken down in body by the demand for free tickets. There is no way by which the critic can tell whether all these intensely gratified people think enough of the music of Beethoven and Handel to pay their dollar a head like men, except by looking at the books; and journalism, being yet in its infancy, cannot command the manager's arcana. It may be assumed, however, that, until people think enough of good music to be willing to pay for it, its success is equivocal.

All this does not apply to the Philharmonic. Last season was a successful one in a double sense, and we may reasonably predict still more satisfactory results from the present season. The programme for the first concert was entirely orchestral, consisting of Beethoven's Symphony Number 3 (Eroica), Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" in two parts, and the Overture to "Hamlet," by Gade, never before performed here. With an orchestra of one hundred performers, led by Herr Carl Bergmann, this offered an entirely exceptional treat to amateurs, even in the rehearsal; and the performance, preparatory as it was, gave every indication of an improved *esprit de corps*, and a strong determination on the part of conductor and instrumentalists to reach a higher point of excellence in the interpretation of classical music than has yet been attained by this society. This same praiseworthy ambition was apparent in the programme which the society laid out for the season. They purpose to give six concerts, and to include, among other great orchestral works, the following:

Symphonies.—No. 1 in C, Beethoven; No. 3, "Eroica," Eb, Beethoven; Symphonie, Bb, Haydn; No. 5, "Reformation, in D" (first time by the Society), Mendelssohn; No. 4, D minor, Schumann; two parts from unfinished symphony (first time by the Society), Schubert.

Symphonic Poems.—"On the Mountain" (first time in America), Liszt; "Ideale" (first time by the Society), Liszt; two parts from "Symphonie Fantastique," Berlioz; the whole music, with choruses and declamation, to "Manfred" (first time), Schumann.

Overtures.—"Hamlet" (first time in America), Gade; "Semiramide" (first time in America), Catel; "Iphigenia," Gluck; "Lenore," No. 3, Beethoven; "Faust," Wagner; Concert No. 2, in A (first time in America), Hiller; "Melusina," Mendelssohn; three parts from "Suite" (first time by the Society), Bach.

They have secured the services of such eminent artists as Madame De La Grange, Miss Adelaida Phillips, Madame Parepa-Rosa, Madame Urso, Herr Ole Bull, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mr. Edwin Booth, the distinguished tragedian, has consented to deliver the soliloquy of "Manfred," from Byron's poem. The choral parts will be performed by the Liederkranz Society.

So pretentious a programme as this requires not only the best skill in its presentation but full faith in the public. That such faith is well grounded the first rehearsal yesterday would seem to indicate.

J. E. HANER'S CONCERT.

Mr. J. E. Haner appeared before a large audience on Thursday night, at Steinway Hall, as a new American pianist, and brought with him two compositions of his own, a "Reverie" and "Napoleteine." He was excessively nervous, and what little ability he possessed was hidden by trepidation. As a composer of piano-music, Mr. Haner will be more likely to succeed than as an executant.

CONCERTS TO COME.

The memorial concert in aid of the family of the late Mr. Edmund Remack promises to be of unusual interest. Most of the principal resident artists have volunteered their services, and several of the managers have offered their establishments and troupes. As the proceeds of the entertainments go to the support of the family of the deceased, we trust the friends and acquaintances will see to it that the tickets are all sold.

OPERA BOUFFE.

To-day is the last of "La Belle Helene" at Pike's Opera House. There will be a matinee at 1 o'clock to-day, and the final representation will be given in the evening. On Monday "Barbe Bleue," with Aujac and Irma, will take its place.

"Genevieve de Brabant" at the French Theatre retains its hold upon the public. On Thursday evening Rose-Bell was presented with a large table, a horse, and a bushel of flowers at once by some admirer. The device was carried down the aisle by four men, the orchestra retired, and, with the assistance of *Charles Martel* and several of the chorus, it was safely landed on the stage. The gendarmes have now to repeat their song five times every night, which they do without protest. To-day they will sing it five times at the matinee and five times in the evening, a few hours' later. What would Sims Reeves say to this!

JEROME HOPKINS.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins's second concert for the Orpheon Free School fund will be given at the new Apolo Hall to-night. Mr. Hopkins will be assisted by Miss Gertrude Frankau, soprano; Miss Louise Livingston, contralto; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, tenor; Mr. Joseph Jewett, baritone; C. H. Dibble, conductor.

ARION SOCIETY.

The Arion Society give a grand vocal and instrumental concert of Steinway Hall this evening.

IGNATZ POLLAK.

Mr. Ignatz Pollak follows with a grand sacred and miscellaneous concert on Sunday night at Irving Hall, at which Gazzaniga sings and Mr. Hermann Hendricks recites.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

There are matinees at Pike's and the Theatre Francais to-day; at the New York Circus, in Fourteenth street, and the European Circus, in Thirty-fourth street. There will be an afternoon entertainment at Bryant's Minstrels, at the Olympic as usual, and at the Broadway Mrs. Lander will appear in a matinee as *Marie Antoinette*.

DRAMATIC.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A grand menagerie has been added to the collection of interesting objects at Wood's Museum. A pair of lionesses, hyenas, leopards, tigers, and many other very fine specimens have been placed in the third corridor in secure cages. The performances at the Museum are still the great attraction of the place. A matinee is given to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to a sudden and severe indisposition Mrs. Bowers did not appear at Niblo's last evening. The play of "Camille" being substituted for that of "Elizabeth" and Miss Matilda Heron taking her place as star.

Madame Auguste von Baerndorf appeared last evening at the Stadt Theatre, in Scribe's five act comedy "Ein Glass Wasser," as the *Duchess of Marlborough*, and made a more distinctive hit than in any previous representation here.

Prof. Raymond read the "Merchant of Venice" last evening to a large audience at the Union League Club Theatre.

The Atlantic Monthly for 1869.

Messrs. Field, Osgood & Co., of Boston, announce that the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1869 will be more attractive and valuable than ever. Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, T. W. Higginson, James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, James Parton, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, James Freeman Clarke, Bayard Taylor, William Cullen Bryant, and other equally distinguished persons will continue to contribute to this excellent monthly, in which there is nothing bad but its abominable politics.

Our Young Folks for next year will contain a serial story of a "Bad Boy," by T. B. Aldrich, and other interesting and entertaining papers by favorite contributors.

GENERAL GRANT IN NEW YORK.

The General commanding the Armies of the United States arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, at an hour when the cocks had just ceased crowing, the air being bitter and chill, as it always is at 7 o'clock of a November morning.

General Grant was accompanied by Mrs. General Grant, in a plain travelling dress, with General Adam Badeau, and General Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant. The two last-named gentlemen were attired in the uniform of general officers of the United States army. General Grant wore the plain citizen's dress, and had no ornament whatever betokening his high rank.

Owing to the secrecy of this last flank movement of General Grant, not a solitary person was present at the New York or Jersey City side of the ferry to cheer or welcome the General.

Arrived at the Metropolitan, the American standard was hoisted on both ends of the balcony, and the distinguished party were ushered to a magnificent suite of rooms. General Grant and lady occupied room 114, a capacious and elegant parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished. General Badeau—an old newspaper man—and General Dent occupied room 161, modestly but comfortably fitted up.

It is only justice to say that General Grant did not seek any ostentation or display, and kept to his room as closely as possible during the forenoon, while down below in the barroom hundreds of enthusiastic people were drinking his health in copious draughts of Bourbon, beer and Jamaica. It was a curious fact that the waiters in the terrible excitement of the moment broke several plates and dishes in their vain endeavor to keep a restraint upon themselves.

GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF.

General Badeau is a medium-sized gentleman, with a fresh Anglo-Saxon face, close trimmed whiskers, blue eyes, an excellent set of teeth, and an irreproachable manner of dressing. General Badeau is a very modest, plain-spoken gentleman, and quite sociable in his manner.

General Dent is rather reserved in his manner, and wears the clothes betitting a retired clergyman or half-pay surgeon. His features are prominent, and he is easy noticeable in a crowd by his deportment.

IN THE CORRIDOR.

During the forenoon the corridors of the Metropolitan Hotel were crowded, and the ladies seemed particularly anxious to get a sight of the Hero of the Appomattox Court-House.

Seeing that General Grant was determined to avoid all observation, our reporter felt that it was his duty to obtain information of his whereabouts from the attaches of the hotel.

A very aristocratic man and brother of the colored persuasion had been promenading up and down the main corridor, with port and bearing erect. Him we attacked by the flank, and asked quietly of the movements of the general.

"Sar," said he "I dunno much about General Grant; but he had a very beautiful breakfast. I don't think he likes ham and eggs. But he is very fond of a nice little bit of broiled chicken. I likes brilled chicken myself. It's very nice with cranberry sauce. Mrs. Grant is a going out shopping. I spect she's a getting tings for de White House; kase you see de house got to have new carpets dere. De Brussels is a worn out by dis time. I been dere myself, and I tell you, massa, dem Western Congressmen do wear out de carpets wid dose lubly shoes of deres. Fac, and no mistake, massa."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

After breakfast, when General Grant had leisure to smoke a good P'Partagas cigar, scores of people left their cards. One modest Yankee had a great desire to show the General a new patent velocipede, but he was restrained by force. Another individual felt that it was his duty, as a man, a brother, and an American, to bore the General with a prospect of his cough lozenges, good for any sore throat or influenza. A Cuban filibuster colonel wanted the assistance of General Grant to invade Cuba, and only wanted the loan of a regiment of infantry; with this regiment he was quite sure that he could lick the Spaniards off the face of the earth.

But there were other visitors who called, out of good will, courtesy, or subordination.

First came grim, tall, old Major-General Heintzelman, who had seen the smoke of a good many fights.

"How do you do, General Grant?" said Heintzelman.

"I feel pretty well, thank you, General Heintzelman," said General Grant.

Then came General Irwin McDowell, who commanded the national army at the first Bull Run battle. The two officers shook hands heartily, and General McDowell gave way to little Dan Butterfield with his handsome black moustache, whom Grant first met, if we are not mistaken, in the West, and whom he had promoted to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps. Then there was another shake hands all around. Then followed that gallant artillery officer, General Doubleday, who shook hands with Grant, as if he was behind a battery of six guns. And also came General H. D. Wallen, an old Fourteenth Infantry man, who is known for his gallantry in the army, and the nicely-dressed balls and receptions that he has given at Governor's Island. Then came the *pekins*. Judge Hilton, smiling like a basket of chips on bis good-natured face, and his gallant left-bower, Edwards Pierrepont, with a most beautiful shirt bosom—a shirt bosom that far outrivalled anything that Mr. Pierrepont has ever done before in that line. And last, but not least, came Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great merchant prince, the master of millions, to greet the man of armies and victories.

A RIDE IN THE PARK.

During the afternoon Mr. Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, between whom and General Grant there is a community of sentiment on the subject of fine blooded horses, called and had an interview of a few moments with General Grant. The result of this sociable interview was that General Grant accepted the invitation of Mr. Bonner to take a ride behind "Pocahontas" and male in the Central Park. The team being ready, General Grant jumped up along with Mr. Bonner, and away the magnificent horses sped up Broadway, attracting crowds of idlers who looked at the plain-looking little man, and never dreamed that he had captured Vicksburg and flanked Richmond after many a bloody day's fighting. Riding up Fifth avenue, General Grant paid great attention in his quiet, still manner to all the new buildings and objects of interest on the route. Particularly, General Grant took notice of the solid and substantial brown stone front of the Manhattan Club-house, of the ornate architecture of the Temple Emanuel, and of the singular looking white marble chateau that crowns the entrance to the Park. Of course, Mr. Bonner gratified General Grant by passing everything in the way of horseflesh going to and coming from the Park, and towards dusk they arrived at the Metropolitan with most excellent appetites.

GENERAL GRANT BUYS AN OVERCOAT.

General Grant on arriving in New York, it seems, felt a little chilled, and very thoughtfully the notion came into his head that it would be wise to purchase an overcoat. He paid a visit to Devlin's and purchased a black broadcloth sack overcoat for $30, which, when tried on, fitted him like a brown. Everybody, including General Dent, was pleased with his overcoat, and General Grant with his overcoat looked more like a Jersey farmer than the Chief of the United States armies.

GENERAL GRANT DINES.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a dinner was served privately to General and Mrs. Grant, General Badeau and General Dent, in his private room. The two latter gentlemen are part of the military family of General Grant. The dinner was quite a sociable reunion and the waiters had much backsheesh.

GENERAL GRANT AT HUMPTY DUMPTY.

At 7:30 o'clock Gen. Grant, in his new overcoat and a hat, which he bought in Washington, appeared on the lower steps of the main stairs of the Metropolitan, accompanied by Generals Badeau and Dent (both in mufti), bound for the Olympic Theatre to witness the classic spectacle of "Humpty Dumpty."

GENERAL GRANT IN THE BOX.

Mr. Tayleure had provided an elegantly fitted-up proscenium box for the use of General Grant and suite. The two staff officers sat back concealed by the curtains, while General Grant sat in front, directly under two enormous yellow silk tassels that almost hid his face. On entering the theatre the orchestra played, "Hail to the Chief!" the audience rose and (let it be remembered that this was a thoroughly Democratic audience) applauded heartily.

During the performance General Grant seemed much interested.

MRS. GRANT AT NIBLO'S.

Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Mr. A. T. Stewart and his lady and General W. W. Leland, visited Niblo's and witnessed the performance of "Camille." We left General Grant at twelve o'clock last evening, eating an oyster stew, solus, at the Metropolitan Hotel. This morning he will take the train for West Point, to visit his son Fred, who is a cadet there, and will return on Monday. He will also stop at Mr. Leland's house, in Westchester County, on his return, but will not be present at the dinner to Mr. Evarts, in this city, on Tuesday.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT AND THE MAYORALTY

Mr. Hoffman has returned from his visit to the village of Sing Sing and to Albany. On returning he was quite unwell, having contracted a severe cold while speaking in the open air at night-time. Yesterday, however, his health was greatly improved, enabling him to be at his office in the City Hall almost the entire day, attending to his official duties, which are now crowding upon him. Mr. Hoffman will positively resign his position as Mayor before the 1st of December, which will make the election of a successor to that office necessary at the coming charter election.

Last evening the primaries were held for the purpose of electing delegates to a conventional which their candidate is to be nominated.

METEORIC DISPLAY LAST NIGHT.

Last night was set by the astronomers for the recurrence of the meteors of last year, and the stargazers began their cheerful occupation as early as 11 o'clock. The night was brilliant and clear, and there was no cloud behind which the smallest creeset could hide itself. At about 12 o'clock the first meteor flickered across the sky, low down, moving slowly, and leaving a wake of thin, steel-blue, evanescent flame. Its course was from the northeast to the southwest. It had scarcely disappeared before another followed it, and another, and so on until some fifteen had passed across, when the firmament resumed its normal quietude, which remained undisturbed up to the hour of THE WORLD's going to press. Except journalists and newsboys who were scattered about the sidewalks of Park row and Printing-House square there was no one up down-town to regard the phenomena, and the excitement was not immoderate. It did not vent itself in noise at all, and its only visible effect was to cause people to bend their heads backward to the necessary angle of calm contemplation and to thrust their hands into their overcoat pockets.

THE METEORS OF 1867.

The display last year was more extensive than this, and is thus described:

Early in the night, and up to 12 o'clock, great numbers of them were visible in the sky. After 12 o'clock it was that they appeared to come out in all their grandeur. The southeastern part of the heavens presented the appearance of a dimly distant pyrotechnic display, and as the meteors ran from the north in a northeasterly direction over an immense expanse of the heavens, such a dissipation considerably marred their grandeur and magnificence. Had the phenomena been confined to a more limited area, the spectacle would have been considerably more brilliant. As it was, the effect caused by these shooting stars was intense. Some of them wore of a yellow color, others red, crimson, green, and white. They all swept through the sky swift as thought, and left long brilliant trains behind them. The night was dark, but these lurid trains of igneous meteors coming rapidly in each other's wake made the sky singularly brilliant.

In other parts of the country the spectacle was as brilliant, if not more so, than what had been witnessed in the city.

The phenomena were reported as observed at points so wide apart as Washington and Evanston, in Illinois, and were particularly brilliant at Poughkeepsie, Ann Arbor, and Wilmington, Del. A cable despatch reported the display at London invisible by reason of a dense fog.

LECTURE BY DR. LEMERCIER.

The Brain and Comparative Nervous System.

Dr. Lemercier, the distinguished French anatomist and physiologist, delivered the fourth of a series of popular lectures last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The audience was somewhat larger than on the previous evenings, a fact which, in itself, goes far to explain the great interest which is being felt in the lectures. The lectures are particularly remarkable for a commendable display of deep scientific research, faithfully portrayed, and simply illustrated, and with the assistance of the *modèle elastique*, prepared by Dr. Auzoux, of Paris, the lecturer conveys his impressions to his audience in a decidedly praiseworthy manner. On coming forward, last evening, Dr. Lamercier met with a meritoriously warm greeting, after which he commenced his lecture by a brief resume of the auricular organs, the discussion of which he left unfinished on the previous evening. The functions of the ear consisted of the auditory nerve, the membraneous labyrinth, bony labyrinth, round and oval apertures, drum, bones, tympanum, &c. He explained fully the operations performed by sound in the different organs of the ear before it can reach the brain, where it becomes intelligible. The tympanum, a very delicate portion of the ear, upon it the hammer, a small bone adjoining, acted so as to produce the sound which is communicated to the brain, and if the tympanum, through any external or natural cause became perforated, the sense of hearing became immediately impaired. He then explained how smoking sometimes acted on the ears, eyes, nasal organs, &c., but he particularly alluded to its effect upon the ear. The smoke sometimes, which was incapable of being expelled naturally through the mouth, made its way through an aperture in the nasal organ; thence it was conducted into the ear, where its course is stayed by the tympanum, and therefore being unable to find egress in this direction, it acts with damaging effect upon the ear, sometimes causing partial deafness. Of course in order to get it out, the ear should not be pierced, for perforation would only tend to render deafness complete and lasting. In such cases the doctor being unable to get it out after he has discovered the cause of the disease, must yield to the inevitable necessity of allowing it to take its course. Having completely defined the structure of its various and many functions, the lecturer next proceeded to speak of the spinal centre of animal life. He alluded to the brain and spinal cord, the nerves and their division into twelve pairs, which took their origin from the brain, and into thirty-one pairs which had their origin in the spinal cord; and referred also to the natural divisions of sensibility in man, viz: sensation and motion. Man had, properly speaking, two brains, the cerebrum or larger brain, and the cerebellum or little brain, or the posterior portion of the medullary or marrowy masses which compose the brain of the vertebral animals. The former lay at the front or top of the head; the latter was situated in the posterior portion of the cranium. When studied properly the brain was found to be surrounded by three layers or membrane. The brain was divided into right and left; and could be so divided as that each portion would resemble a hemisphere. He then produced a magnificent head to exemplify the division to which he alluded, and showed how both portions of the joint consisted of a white, soft, tenacious substance, by means of which they were connected. Each of the hemispheres, as he called them, being again cut transversely in a line parallel with the previous division, showed the divisions to be composed of a like white substance, intermixed with a tincture of brown. Inside of this soft, white substance many fibres and nerves were discernible on the brain being completely analyzed. The lecturer next proceeded to explain the myriad intricacies of the spinal column, and the connection of the spinal column with the brain. The spinal marrow was situated in the vertebral column, and here, in order fully to explain this portion of his subject to his own taste and the satisfaction of his audience, the lecturer proceeded rapidly to dissect a human model, until head, hands, chest, lungs, intestines, &c., were completely severed, and the mere remnant of a skeleton visibly displayed the spinal column. The novelty of the course, and the rapidity with which it was performed, caused tumultuous laughter and applause. He then proceeded to state that the spinal marrow was a continuation of the *medulla oblongata*, and was in connection with the little brain or cerebellum. The spinal marrow did not completely occupy the canal of the spine, for it did not extend to the lower part. In some of the inferior animals, the horse especially, it was very much developed, hence the reason of the great length and strength of the horse. In dissecting the spinal marrow it was found to be divided into two columns, both connected alike with the brains by fibres, and in the central part of this spinal marrow a gray substance was to be found, whereas the outside was white, and this was directly opposed to the color of the substance in the brain, the gray substance being outside and the white inside. The twelve nerves in connection with the brain, and the thirty-one bearing on the spinal marrow, were next extensively illustrated by the observation that the multitude of these little things rendered it absolutely imperative on the anatomist to be acquainted with every section of the brain, its muscles, fibres, nerves, &c., and if he had not of them a perfect knowledge he was not an anatomist. He then took up the nerve of sensation which he explained in a general way, as it was one of the parts which called for remark during his lecture on the previous day. If the nerve of sensation were cut it would cease to feel, and if the nerve of motion were cut we would cease to possess powers to control our locomotion. Having, in a general way, summed up the argument on the human brain, its nervous sensation, &c., the lecturer proceeded to show the superiority over the brains of inferior animals, and concluded his discourse amidst applause.

Dr. Lemercier's next lecture will be on Monday evening, on the gorilla, giving a comparison of its organs with those of man. It would be well if such of the public as have not heard any of this eminent gentleman's scientific discourses, would take the trouble to visit the Institute at 8 o'clock next Thursday evening, and see and judge for themselves. For the intellectual mind a rare treat is there in store.

DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Union General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall, Colonel James Bagley, the temporary president, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous session were read and approved a letter was read from Mr. Ely, the president of the organization, who wrote from Cork, Ireland, to the secretary, tendering his resignation as chairman, in order to enable the committee to transact its business. The letter was laid on the table.

Mr. Gibbons, of the Fourteenth Ward, inquired if the Executive Committee had prepared a report in relation to the coming election.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury replied that he did not know the meeting of the General Committee would be called in time to convene the Executive Committee. They could, however, take action on the subject that night. He desired to know if any gentleman had prepared a call to primaries.

Mr. Gibbons said he had prepared a call with a view to present it to the meeting, if the course should be deemed necessary.

The speaker then read the call, the preface to which stated that the committee as "Democratic Electors" were "opposed to the dangerous and unconstitutional policy of the Radicals," and also to "the rule of this city by Tammany Hall." It then proceeded to call for primaries to elect delegates to the various conventions, leaving the time for each to be decided by the meeting.

Mr. Gibbons then said it would be well to leave the subject of nominating conciliatory or assistant-aldermanic candidates to the members of the General Committee in the districts where such elections are to be held. It would be well to adopt that course, as the new law, involving an amendment to the charter, might be declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Waterbury remarked that he was not in favor of the passage in the "call" which stated they were opposed to the dangerous and unconstitutional policy of the Radicals. He hoped that would be left out, as they hoped to get Republican votes to elect their candidates. They should, however, leave the allusion to Tammany in; he had no objection to that.

Mr. Gibbons accepted the amendment, and the clause stating that the organization was opposed to the dangerous and unconstitutional policy of the Radicals was left out.

Mr. Waterbury suggested that they should run candidates for Aldermen in the districts having odd numbers. They might, also, nominate candidates for Assistant Aldermen, as there appeared to be no doubt that the act providing for the election of Aldermen from the Assembly districts, was constitutional. Mr. Waterbury then referred to the extraordinary character of the law in relation to extending the term of the Board of Aldermen by making it incumbent on the Mayor to appoint them, after the term for which they were elected shall expire, till January 1, 1870. He had no doubt, he said, that the law was unconstitutional, for the Legislature had no power to designate men to be appointed by the Mayor, and they made it obligatory on the Mayor to appoint these.

The "call" was then adopted. It provides that primaries shall be held on Tuesday evening next; the City Convention on Wednesday; the Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic Conventions on Thursday; the School Commissioners Convention on Friday, and the School Trustees on Saturday.

Mr. Mathews, of the Tenth Ward, moved that the Tammany candidates for Mayor or Aldermen or other offices shall not receive support from this organization.

Mr. Waterbury—The delegates to the Conventions must decide that matter.

A resolution was then adopted declaring that in the sense of the General Committee it is not expedient for the organization to support the nominees of Tammany Hall.

A series of resolutions were adopted complimenting the Union Democracy on the large vote they gave to Mr. Chanler.

Mr. Gibson moved: That the Chairman of the General Committee and the Chairman of the Executive Committee be appointed a committee to call on Mayor Hoffman and ask him to resign, in order to have an election for Mayor. (Loud laughter.)

A member—I move we go at 1 o'clock on Monday. (Continued laughter.)

Colonel Bagley—You mustn't make a farce of this thing.

The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The lately-organized New York Philological Association held its preliminary meeting at 8 o'clock yesterday, in the Chancellor's room of the University, Chancellor Ferris took the chair. Several distinguished doctors of divinity, professors of philology, and university professors, were present. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming an American Philological Society on a sound basis. Professor Comfort delivered a long speech on the objects of the society; explained that when he was in Europe he was impressed with the great good accomplished there by philological societies. He considered that such a society should be immediately established in this country. The advantage which he saw thereby effected in Europe induced him to think that such a society in New York could not fail to achieve equally good results. Therefore it was he set about organizing it, and he believed from the numerous attendance of scientific men at the present meeting that it would be carried to a successful issue.

On the motion of Dr. Crosbie the drawing up of a code of laws for the regulation of the society was referred to Professor Comfort, who would make arrangements for a summer convention. This motion underwent several amendments, and at length it was finally carried that a committee, of which Professor Comfort will be chairman, be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a draft of a circular, stating the laws upon which the constitution of the society would depend, and that the said committee do send round circulars to all the members of the society notifying the time at which the convention will take place next summer. Professor Comfort read letters from several distinguished linguists who warmly recommended the movement for the establishment of an American Philological Society.

It was finally resolved that Professor Comfort be empowered to associate with him on the committee as many members of the society as he may choose, without respect to number.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

European Money and Produce Markets.

LONDON, November 13—11.15 A. M.—The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day: Consols for money, 94¼. Consols for account, 94⅜ a 94½. United States five-twenties, 74½; Erie shares, 25¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¾.

PARIS, November 13.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 18,000,000 francs since last week. The Bourse closed dull last night. Rentes, 70 francs 77 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 13.—United States five-twenty bonds closed a shade easier last night at 75¼ for the issue.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—11.15 A. M.—Cotton.—The market opens quiet at 10¾d. for middling uplands and 11¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The sales of the week ending last evening were 64,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The stock on hand is estimated at 405,000 bales, of which 44,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull.

PRODUCE.—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, November 13—1.30 P. M.—The stock market is quiet. Erie shares dull at 25¾; Illinois Central, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¾; United States bonds, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—1.30 P. M.—Cotton.—The market is dull; prices have declined a [illegible], and are now quoted as follows: Middling uplands, 10[illegible]d.; middling Orleans, 11d. a 11⅛d.

The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 281,000 bales, of which 65,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS.—Lard 65s. 6d. per cwt. Pork quiet and steady.

LONDON, November 13—1.30 P. M.—Sugar 25s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, to arrive.

ANTWERP, November 13.—Petroleum firm but unchanged.

HAVRE, November 13.—Cotton.—The market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—3 P. M.—Cotton.—The market is dull and unchanged.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat quiet and steady. Peas, 47s. per 504 lbs. Flour 28s. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn quiet and steady.

HAVRE, November 13.—Cotton.—The market is quiet. Tres ordinaire on the spot is quoted at 135 francs per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—5 P. M.—Cotton.—The market closed dull at a still further decline in prices. Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PRODUCE.—Spirits Petroleum, 8d. per gallon. Turpentine, 29s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese firm, at 6 a. per cwt. Beef steady and unchanged.

LONDON, November 13—5 P. M.—Consols close at 94⅜ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 74½. The stock market closed quiet; Illinois Centrals quiet at 96; Erie Railway shares dull at 25¾.

LONDON, November 13—5 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum 1s. 4d. per gallon. Tallow, 51s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTWERP, November 13.—Petroleum is quiet; standard white is offered at 52¼d., but buyers only offer 51½.

HAVRE, November 13.—Cotton—123 francs per cwt. for low middlings afloat.

FRANKFORT, November 13—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firmer at 78⅝ a 79 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, November 13.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70f., 67c.

HAVRE, November 13.—Cotton—Tres ordinaire on the spot, 134fr.; low middlings, to arrive, 122fr. The weekly report of the Cotton market, made up to the closing of Thursday, shows that the total stock on hand is 45,600 bales, total sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

Domestic Markets.

BUFFALO, November 13.—Receipts. Wheat, 57,000 bush.; Oats, 40,000 bush.; Flour, 4,200 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bush.; Corn, 187,000 bush. [illegible] Barley, 19,000 bush. Rye, 6,000 [illegible] Freights unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.53. Corn [illegible] Oats quiet, sales 25,000 [illegible] Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Exchange on New York easier [illegible] 1-10 discount, premium selling. Provisions [illegible] Flour quiet and steady [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible] Highwines [illegible] Mess Pork [illegible] Lard [illegible] Live Hogs dull and declined [illegible] Cattle [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declining; sales of No. 1 at [illegible], No. 2 at [illegible] Corn dull [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Receipts [illegible] Shipments [illegible]

OSWEGO, November 13.—Flour in good demand and market unchanged; sales [illegible] [illegible] Wheat in limited demand; [illegible] Corn [illegible] Barley [illegible] Canal freights [illegible] Lake imports [illegible] Canal exports [illegible]

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat advanced [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible] Receipts [illegible] Shipments [illegible]

SAVANNAH, November 13.—Cotton quiet; the opening sales of [illegible] bales, [illegible] Receipts [illegible] Exports [illegible] Stock [illegible]

CHARLESTON, November 13.—Cotton dull and lower; receipts [illegible] bales, sales [illegible] at [illegible] Stock [illegible] Rice dull and lower. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Cotton in limited demand and declined; middling [illegible] Flour quiet [illegible] Wheat firm [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Provisions unchanged. Whiskey firmer [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Cotton [illegible] Flour in good demand [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible] Pork [illegible] Bacon [illegible] Lard [illegible] Hogs [illegible] Cattle [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Tobacco firm and scarce. [illegible] Leaf [illegible] lugs [illegible] for common to medium.

GALVESTON, November 13.—Cotton.—Receipts of the week, [illegible] bales. Exports—To New York, [illegible] bales; to Boston, [illegible] bales; to New Orleans, [illegible] bales; stock on hand, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; good ordinary, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Cotton easier, in demand [illegible] sales [illegible] bales; receipts [illegible] exports [illegible] Sugar [illegible] Molasses [illegible] Flour [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Bran [illegible] Hay [illegible] Pork [illegible] Bacon [illegible] Lard [illegible] Whiskey [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] New York sight [illegible] Gold [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 13.—Spirits Turpentine [illegible] Rosin [illegible] Tar [illegible] Cotton, no sales.

MOBILE, November 13.—Cotton.—Sales of the week [illegible] bales; receipts [illegible] exports [illegible] stock [illegible] Sales to-day [illegible] bales; middling [illegible] Receipts [illegible]

AUGUSTA, GA., November 13.—Cotton easier; sales [illegible] bales. Receipts [illegible] bales. Middlings [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Flour in demand at [illegible] Wheat—Choice shipping [illegible] Legal tenders [illegible]

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, November 13.—Sugar.—The market is dull, and quotations are unchanged. Exchange—On United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, [illegible] per cent discount; short sight, [illegible] per cent discount; sixty days' sight, in gold, [illegible] a [illegible] per cent premium; short sight, [illegible] a [illegible] per cent premium. On Paris, [illegible] per cent premium; on London, [illegible] a [illegible] per cent premium.

Not for Three Times its Cost.

Sometimes since my wife purchased one of your machines and she is so pleased with it that she desires me to write you and say it gives her *perfect satisfaction*. It is easy to operate, noiseless in working, and free from faults existing in other machines. The fact that it uses only one thread she considers a great advantage. If we could not get another, we would not part with our Willcox & Gibbs Machine for THREE TIMES ITS COST.—*Thomas C. Edwards, Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1868.*

RESTORED TO HEALTH.—Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. J. Curtis, of Norwalk, Conn., whose throat had become severely affected and general health seriously impaired from catarrh, after every other treatment had failed, has been fully restored to health by Dr. Rowe, of No. 57 Fifth street, since, the city, a fact which she gratefully acknowledges in a letter to him.—*Evening Mail.*

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an old and sure remedy for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.—[Communicated.]

COAL, $11 a Ton—Weather Strips, 6 cents a Foot.—It is universally acknowledged that the proper application of our new Patent WEATHER STRIPS makes a saving of fully one-third in the consumption of fuel, and secures an even, balmy temperature, instead of chilly drafts, so fruitful of colds.

All infringements of our Patents will be vigorously prosecuted. F. & J. TORREY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 72 Maiden Lane.

—[Adv.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER, produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.—[Communicated.]

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.—Men who will serve their country by securing offices of public trust are numerous enough. But how few are there who are content to remain in private life and serve the community quietly and well. One of the few, however, is KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, who, for years past, has beautified the faces of New York by hats of exquisite shape and fashion. The articles he sends forth at the commencement of each season of the first months of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, is awaited with positive impatience.—Adv.

Dry Vermouth, Carte Blanche.—Advertisement.

BOUCHE, FILS & CO'S Cabinet.

RHEUMATISM.—Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON CURED.—Gamden, by Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, 17,700 references.—Advertisement.

RHEUMATISM.—Drs. WILTON and JENNINGS cured—Philadelphia prominent physicians, by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway. Advice gratis.—Advertisement.

NEURALGIA.—HONORABLE JUDGE LEE CURED.—Camden, N. J., by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. Warranted unfailing. 704 Broadway.—Advertisement.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond street, New York.—Adv.

Auction Sales This Day.

JOHN NEILSON at 12 o'clock.

JONES, NICHOLS & CO. at 10 o'clock.

WM. TOPPING & CO. at 10 o'clock.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. at 12 o'clock.

MARRIED.

CHASE—HEWLETT.—At St John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Tuesday, November 10, by the Rev. George B. Ellsworth, John S. Chase to Phoebe A., daughter of Jacob C. Hewlett.

CONDICT—NEILLEY.—On Tuesday, November 10, at the Church of the Covenant, by the Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Frederick E. Condict, of Newark, N. J., to Mary, daughter of John H. Neilley, of this city.

DUNNING—COLE.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. W. A. Dunning, assisted by Rev. Dr. Seward, S. Lewis Dunning to Miss Emma Cole, all of Middletown.

D'ESTERNAUX—DAVIS.—In Paris, on Thursday, October 29, at the Church of the Madeleine, Anatole Tanis D'Esternaux to Marie, daughter of Thomas E. Davis, of New York.

HAYWARD—PLACE.—On Wednesday, November 11, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Roswell Hitchcock, [illegible] Hayward to Emeline, daughter of James K. Place.

MILLS—DUNNING.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. W. A. Dunning, assisted by Rev. Dr. Seward, J. C. Mills to Miss Eliza Dunning, all of Middletown.

MUNSON—STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Monday, November 9, at St. Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Captain Evan Miller, U. S. A., to Ella, daughter of William Stoutenborough. No cards.

REID—REYNOLDS.—In this city, on Thursday, November 12, by the Rev. John Hancock, James McBride [illegible] to F. D. Reynolds, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 11, Samuel Baldwin, in the 65th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Central L. and A. M., of D. Company, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Regiment in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Brooklyn.

BONNET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 11, John J. Bonnet, in the 61st year of his age.

BUCKLEY.—Suddenly, at Southport, Conn., on Friday, November 13, Mason Buckley, in the [illegible] year of his age. The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Monday, November 16, at 2 P. M. Cars leave New York at 11¼ A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot to convey friends to the house.

BURGESS.—On Thursday morning, November 12, Charlotte Buskirk, in the 73d year of her age.

EMPIRE.—On Thursday, November 12, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Empire, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 First street, corner of North First, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Saturday) morning, at half-past eight o'clock, without further invitation.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 11, Jeremiah Frost, aged 64 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fairlane Lodge, No. 112 I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 209 Dean street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

HADLEY.—In this city, on Wednesday, November 4, of paralysis, Henry, son of John D. and Anna M. Hadley, aged 8 years and 7 months.

HANLEY.—On Wednesday evening, November 11, Margaret Hanley, aged 64 years.

HART.—On Thursday, November 12, Peter Hart, a native of the parish of Drumcliffe, County Sligo, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The remains will be taken from his mother's residence, 337 Mulberry street, to Transfiguration Church, Mott street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends of his brothers Patrick and Martin are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at two o'clock the same hour.

JACQUES.—On Thursday, November 12, of consumption, Thomas H. Jacques, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 337 East Twenty-third street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, November 13, Duncan Kennedy, formerly of New Orleans, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his son, V. B. Kennedy, and of his son-in-law, Daniel Major, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

KINSELLA.—On Friday, 13th inst., of chronic rheumatism, Thomas Kinsella, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his nephews, Thomas Kinsella, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Columbia street, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

MCCARTHY.—On Thursday, November 12, Michael McCarthy, son of John and Mary McCarthy, aged 14 years and 6 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Golden street, South Bergen, N. J.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 12, after a short illness, Thomas H. Patterson.

RULAND.—On Friday, November 6, Mrs. Charity Ruland, widow of William Ruland, aged 77 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Her remains were interred at Babylon, L. I.

SALISBURY.—On Friday morning, November 13, Henry Salisbury, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STERRITT.—Nancy Sterritt, relict of W. Sterritt, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin S. Morehouse, No. 46 Sixteenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday, November 11, at New Orleans, La., Charles Sturges St. John, aged 26 years, youngest son of Abby R. and Isaac R. St. John, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THAIN.—On Wednesday, November 11, William Thain, a native of the parish of Dyke, Murrayshire, Scotland, in the 58th year of his age.

TERRIE.—On Thursday, November 12, Emma, wife of James A. Terhune, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, members of the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and members of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 48 West Twenty-eighth street, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock.

TYLER.—On Thursday, November 13, Ann Tyler, widow of William Tyler, aged 75 years.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, where the funeral services will also be held. Trains to go on the line of the Harlem railroad this (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock from Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

WELSH.—On Tuesday, November 10, Robert Welsh, of Haddersfield, England, aged 61 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East Fourteenth street, New York (between Broadway and Fifth avenue).

We open our new Warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-fortes, made from the same models as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, where we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also, for sale, a large stock of Second-hand Pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Gas Fixtures.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE, and ORMOLU.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Also, FRENCH, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street.

"The Mother May Forget Her Child," but She will never forget the benefits she received from the use of FAHNESTOCK'S HEPATIC BITTERS when prostrated by disease. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.

Crowned Heads.—A grand coronation of the "Sovereigns!" comes off daily at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau street. His new style of beaver, felt, and soft hats, run like the others.

Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair, free to all, given away at the Drug Store, or sent by mail free. This book should be in every house. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, and remove all dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 1123 Broadway, New York.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Address to the Teachers by the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr C. L. Brace, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, delivered an address at Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, to the teachers of the different schools in connection with this association. There was a large number of the teachers and their friends present. This society, we may remark, has created about twenty schools for the instruction of poor children throughout the city; it has provided them with lodging houses, and there is also in connection with it a Western Emigration Department, whose object is to provide homes to those children who may desire it, in the western portion of the country. Every fortnight there are children thus sent out, amounting during the last year to between eighteen and nineteen hundred. During the thirteen years of its existence, some 14,000 children have thus been provided for. At the schools for the year ending 30th September last, there had been in attendance, 5,937 children; the average attendance being 2,063.

Mr. Brace, at the opening of his discourse, spoke encouragingly to the teachers in regard to the good work they had taken in hand, and mentioned several instances of the good work they had accomplished. By the habits of order, cleanliness, and punctuality which the children had acquired under their instruction, they had been able to fill creditably the different positions into which they had entered. These influences had not only influenced the children themselves, but had, through them, been of incalculable value to their parents and those in their neighborhood. The girls, when they went out into the world, not only married good mechanics, but had even risen higher in the matrimonial grade—one of these fortunate ones now calling upon her former teacher in her carriage, to give her the benefit of her wealth and position. He knew they had a hard work to perform, but in view of the great aims to be accomplished he asked for their hearty and undivided attention. An eminent jurist in England had remarked that the great want was a spirit of sympathy between those high in life and the poor. The children had been taught to feel that they were marauders on society, and therefore a great work would be accomplished if they were made to feel that they really did belong to the world of nice and decent people. They had much cause for congratulation in the fact that the children had not rendered their efforts in vain by sliding back into their old ways of vice, for he could say that in the fifteen years of his experience he had not found one in a thousand ever adopt their former criminal course of life. In this connection he compared the police returns of 1867 and 1860 to show that crime was on the decrease, notwithstanding the great accession to their population from the offscourings of other nationalities. They had a great advantage in their labors from the passion with which these children sought instruction; one, he knew, who after working hard all day would go to the school in the evening before she returned to her distant home, and another that continually kept her book on the loom beside her. Their principal object was, then, not to give alms to the poor, but to give them the means of not needing them. Everything that was given them in the shape of clothes or money should be as a reward for work, or when relief is given to the parents it should be accompanied with the condition that their child should be permitted to receive instruction. The teacher, then, should be a missionary and a visitor among the families of her scholars—they would thus know each other well. The great sin among the lower classes, again who, are engaged in domestic duties, is untruthfulness; so every endeavor should be made to break the children off from that habit. For this reason, a child who acknowledges a wrong should never be punished for the commission of it. They should bring instances and commands from the Bible to help them in this regard, and accustom them to the thought that God is continually watching them. Another great want among servants is a want of thoroughness. Every spirit of slovenliness and inexactness in the children in their duties should be amended, and the idea of punctuality enforced in every respect. Cleanliness, also, should be impressed upon them. Patience in all these things on the part of the teacher is indispensable. They have not the advantage which the teachers in other schools possess, of turning out an unruly child, for those who are bad are the very ones whom they desire to retain. They should, therefore, fail to see things of disobedience at first, and gradually get a mastery over the child. It was a mistake to suppose that any teaching would do—the very best should only be obtained after the whole mind of the teacher should be thrown into the work. The mind of the child is very susceptible through the sight and the imagination, and therefore pictures and subjects should be brought before the eye of the scholar. In regard to the hours, the child is usually kept too long at the desk. Every class should be dismissed at 2 o'clock, and during their studying hours frequent changes of position should be allowed. All the religious instruction required should be left to the judgment of the teacher. No sectarian instruction is allowed, but some portion of the Bible should be read before the course of morning instruction. The teachers themselves should take the opportunity at every leisure moment to derive some hints or ideas to put into practice in imparting their instruction to the children. Mr. Brace then referred at length to the subject of ventilation. From the miserable rooms that they had to acquire, it was necessary to have a good supply of fresh air in their apartments, for the atmosphere must be in a terrible state, not only from the great quantity destroyed by the lungs themselves, but also from the effluvium which arose from the clothes and bodies of the children themselves. They could not, he continued, call their organization complete until they had organized a school for servants where they could learn everything necessary to make a home comfortable—bed-making, bread-baking, ironing, sewing, and washing. This at present they were unable to establish and would have to forego its accomplishment until the benevolent shall come to their aid. In conclusion, he paid a compliment to those who had come forth to their assistance as volunteer teachers. He hoped their efforts would not be spared in the good cause, and asked for further assistance in that regard. It was one of the noblest works which the Almighty had permitted humanity to engage in. (Great applause.)

Remarks were subsequently made by Mr. J. Skinner, Superintendent Industrial School, Mr Parker Pillsbury, Mr. J. Macy, and Mr. Wingate, of the *Sun*, after which the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL.

New York vs Brooklyn—A Fine Fielding Game, and a Victory for Brooklyn.

The third and deciding game of the picked nine match, New York against Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Union Grounds, and resulted, after a quickly-played and interesting contest, in a well-earned victory for Brooklyn. New York had the best nine out, but the Brooklynites although playing only eight men for the first four innings, outbatted and outfielded them. Handsome catches were made by Patterson, Eggler, and Martin. A one-hand catch by Redmond in the left field was the feature of the fielding on the New York side, and a difficult foul fly-catch by Eggler also attracted much attention, and was deservedly applauded. In the early stages of the game those of the spectators who sat in the sun seemed to enjoy the exhibition thoroughly, but toward the close it became quite cold and disagreeable, and it was considerable of a relief when the last man was put out. We append the score:

BROOKLYN.	O.	R.	L.	F.	NEW YORK.	O.	R.	L.	F.
Chapman, l. f.	2	4	0	3	Wright, c.	1	3	1	8
Mills, c	0	5	1	0	W. J. Kelly, s. s.	3	2	0	1
Eggler, 1 b.	1	2	3	1	Pabor, p.	4	1	0	0
Nelson, s. s.	4	2	0	0	Redmond, l. f.	5	0	0	2
Patterson, 2 b.	5	1	0	2	Swandel, 1 b.	4	1	0	0
Zettlein, p.	4	2	0	1	Birdsall, 3 b.	3	2	0	0
Hodes, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	Collins, r. f.	3	0	0	0
McDonald, c. f.	4	1	0	3	Austin, c. f.	2	3	0	0
Fountain, r. f.	3	0	0	0	T. Kelly, 2 b.	4	0	0	1
Totals	27	18	4	11	Totals	27	13	1	7

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	4	1	3	0	2	3	2	0	4	—18
New York	2	2	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	—13

Home runs—Eggler, 1.
Foul bound catches—Brooklyn, 1. New York, 4.
Umpire—Mr. Lush, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Chadwick and Price.
Time of game—1·45.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

Trial of James Reilly for the Murder of his Wife at the Hackensack Bridge, August 30, 1868.

The trial of James Reilly for the wilful murder of his wife, Rosanna Reilly, on the 30th of August last, by throwing her from a bridge over the Hackensack into the river below, was resumed yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court, Judge Bedle presiding, at Hudson City. The first witness called for the prosecution was Mrs. Susan Wadsworth, a lady residing at No. 23 York street, Jersey City, who was acquainted with Mrs. Reilly and her husband. The witness had lived in the same house, in Sussex street, Jersey City, with the deceased, in the winter of 1865 and 1866; Mr. Reilly was then absent upon the sea in the capacity of fireman. During the time when the witness lived with Mrs. Reilly, the prisoner came home about the 1st of March 1866. He went away on the 17th of March to go to New Orleans. The prisoner did not return again before May 1st of the same year, at which time Mrs. Reilly and the witness parted, the former going to live in Essex street. The prisoner returned, she was told, some time during the summer, but she did not know how long he remained. The prisoner came to witness's house in June, and after that remained at home with his wife for some time. About nine weeks before Mrs. Reilly was drowned, the prisoner came to witness's house and asked where his wife was; witness replied that she did not know, but told him that his little boy was staying in Grand street. The prisoner called his wife hard names; witness remonstrated with him and told him that she did not think that his wife was as bad as he thought. On the day following Reilly came to witness's house and talked about his wife again, he said he would find her wherever she was; and that he would have revenge for $600 that he had sent her. The witness then stated that Mrs. Reilly had told her that while she was in England her husband, the prisoner, had sent her $600 by a man who was going to England, and that when she received the money there was but £30.

The witness resumed—Reilly came to her house on the following day; said he had seen his wife, and appeared to be reconciled with his wife; several days afterward the prisoner came to the witness's house in company with his wife, and left her there while he went to New York to get some money for her; on the Friday morning before Mrs. Reilly was drowned she came into witness's house; she was partially intoxicated; witness told her she had better lie down and sleep; she did so, and after four or five hours she went out upon the street; she returned shortly, and remained until the Sunday following, when she was drowned; Reilly came to her house on Saturday evening and stayed until the following morning; Mrs. Reilly cooked his breakfast for him, and after eating, the prisoner went away; at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Reilly returned to witness's house; Mrs. Reilly was at work getting supper ready when the prisoner came into the house; about an hour afterwards the witness met Mrs. Reilly and the prisoner going down the steps from the house together; witness asked them where they were going; they did not answer, but went away without speaking; witness did not see Mrs. Reilly again until she saw her dead body at a place in Morgan street, on the Tuesday following.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles Wadsworth was called, and corroborated in part the evidence of his wife, the previous witness.

Mrs. Ann McGuigan testified that she resides at No. 184 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and knew Rosanna Riley; she resided with witness and did housework for a month; on the 28th of August she obtained leave to be away until Monday morning following, but never returned; she never saw Reilly to know him; deceased left some dresses and underclothing that are still at the house of witness; she drank nothing that witness was aware of.

Cornelius Towers, policeman, of Bergen, testified—Saw Riley on the 30th day of August, about 6 P. M., the day Mrs. Riley is said to have been drowned; it was at the corner of Ocean avenue and the Newark plank road; a woman was walking behind him ten or fifteen feet; she had on a dark dress and black and white plaid shawl, similar to the one shown; the woman spoke to witness and said: "That man has got two children in the Poor-House and won't support them; he's imposing on the country;" and then passed on; Reilly made no remark.

John Tyson testified that he resides on the Newark plank road in Bergen City; recollect the Sunday it was said this woman was drowned; I had been fishing in the Hackensack River and came in with my boat to land near the bridge about sundown; had no more than got to the mouth of the creek when I heard a rough voice hallooing "help; help; overboard; overboard;" pushed my boat out and the wind and tide carried me towards the northwest; when near the draw I saw towards the northeast shore something I was sure was the head of a person; saw it four to six times; the last time I saw the head it was about seventy-five yards off; then heard people running along the bridge, and the remark, "that's him, he was with her"; I called out to them to arrest that man and hold him; then rowed around where I last saw the head and then came back and landed; went up to where Reilly was and told him he had better come along with me to the station house, he put the bag on his back and I took him down and gave him over to the Bergen Chief of Police; the prisoner had a shawl on his arm, like the one in court; could not tell whether the call for help came from the bridge or the water; it sounded like a man's voice; when I was on the way to the police station with Reilly, asked him if he made no effort to save her; he told me he made a grab and caught hold of her shawl, when she slipped through it and went into the river; he said when she was going down she made a motion with her hand, as if waving a farewell; I said it was too bad such a thing should happen, and he replied: "God knows I didn't do it."

James Baker, foreman of the Jersey City section of the Morris Canal Company, deposed that he lived on the east side of the Hackensack Bridge; the rail of the bridge was four feet, and between the upper and lower end of it there were cross-bars placed diagonally, each two forming a cross; on the day of the alleged murder he heard shouting from [illegible]

COURTS OF LAW.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT-TREASURER, U. S., NEW YORK, November 13.

Receipts for Customs	$341,000.00
Receipts for Gold Notes	132,000.00
Total Receipts	1,170,621 25
Total Payments	1,023,469.40
Balance	82,132,601.17

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$108,028,372.90
Balances	4,791,129 75

NEW YORK, November 13.

The ease in the money market and the covering of shorts in the stock market were the cause of higher prices and a better feeling on the Stock Exchange at the close.

The supply of money is ample for all wants at 7 per cent. in currency.

The government bond market was heavy and declined ½ to ¾ per cent., but was stronger at the close. At 4:30 P. M. the quotations were as follows: United States sixes, 1881, registered, 112½ to 113; United States sixes, coupon, 113; United States five-twenties, registered, 105½ to 106; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 108½ to 108¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 106½ to 106½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 106½ to 106½; United States five-twenties, coupon, new, 1865, 109½ to 109¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, 109½ to 109¾; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 109½ to 109¾; United States ten-forties, registered, 103½ to 104; United States ten-forties, coupon, 104½ to 105.

The foreign exchange market is dull, with limited transactions and few bills offering. The quotations are: Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, 109 to 109½, and sight 109½ to 109¾; commercial, sixty days, 108½ to 109; francs on Paris, bankers' long, 5.16¼ to 5.15, and short 5.12½ to 5.11¼; Hamburg, 36 to 36¼; Amsterdam, 41 to 41¼; Frankfort, 40⅞ to 41; Prussian thalers, 71½ to 71¾; and Bremen, 79¼ to 79½.

The gold market opened at 133½, advanced to 133¾, and closed at 133⅝ at 3 P. M. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 1, 4, and 3 per cent., and for borrowing flat, 1-64, and 1 per cent. After the board adjourned the market was firmer, and closed at 133½ to 133¾ at 5:30 P. M.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:

Gold balances	$1,554,394 64
Currency balances	2,187,471 73
Gross clearances	75,425,000 00

The prices of gold to-day were:

10.00 A. M.	133½	12.27 P. M.	133½
10.05 A. M.	133¾	12.35 P. M.	133½
10.27 A. M.	133½	1.27 P. M.	133¾
10.40 A. M.	133½	1.54 P. M.	133¾
10.45 A. M.	133½	2.10 P. M.	133½
11.48 A. M.	133½	3.30 P. M.	133½

The stock market was heavy in the early part of the day, and New York Central broke down from 117¾ at the 10 o'clock board to 114¾, and Erie from 36¾ to 35, and Pacific Mail from 113½ to 110. This break in prices brought in a number of the shorts to cover, and their purchases, in connection with the exertions of the bull clique in Chicago and Northwestern, rallied prices at the close. New York Central recovering, and selling at 116½; Northwest common, 83; and the preferred, 83½. Erie closed at 35½ to 36½. What are called the Vanderbilt stocks—New York Central, Hudson River, and Cleveland and Toledo—are, however, weak, as the impression is general that Vanderbilt and his friends have sold the bulk of what they held. There was a report current in the street that some prominent parties connected with the Northwest clique had some difficulty attending the settlement of time loans, but at the close it was stated that a capitalist formerly connected with the Erie Company had come to their assistance. The advance in the price of the Northwest shares at the close was caused by the free purchases of the clique, supposed to be predicated upon the arrangement of the financial matters alluded to in the street rumor. The Northwest clique seems to be directing all its money and influence to "bull" the common stock, under the impression that the outside parties who are in the preferred will take care of it. Cleveland and Toledo closed at 96½ to 96¾. Wabash was firm, with sales at 55½ to 55½, closing at 55½ to 56. Rock Island was firmer at the close at 102¼ to 102½, having sold at 101½. Pacific Mail closed at 113¼ to 113½. Mariposa preferred was sold at 19 to 19½, and closed at 19 to 20. The express companies' shares are dull. The general market closed with an improved tone. Musgrave & Co. report the following quotations at 5:30 P. M.:

[illegible]

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE

Thirty-year Seven per cent. bonds. Interest payable at National Bank of Commerce, January and July. For sale at 85, and accrued interest. JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, 16 Wall street, authorized agents.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE.

Twenty years seven per cent. bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company; principal and interest payable in gold coin at the National Park Bank of the City of New York; coupons due first of January and July. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, 14 Nassau street.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The mining share market is active and strong, the transactions being chiefly in Smith and Parmelee and Consolidated Gregory. Smith and Parmelee opened at $4.20 to $4.25, and ranged at the afternoon board with large transactions between $3.95 and $4.25. Consolidated Gregory ranged between $4.65 and $4.70. New York gold is quoted 65c. to $1; Montana, 38c. to 42c.; Quartz Hill, 83c. to 90c., and Rocky Mountain, 10c. to 15c. In petroleum shares Buchanan Farm was sold at 45c., and Northern Light at 24c. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK MINING STOCK BOARD. FIRST BOARD—NOVEMBER 13.

MINING STOCKS.			Smith & Parmelee.			PET. STOCKS.	
Gregory.			200	s3.	4.20	Northern Light.	
200	s3.	4.65	200		4.20	500 ... s3	24
100	s3.	4.65	200	s3.	4.25	Buchanan.	
100	b3.	4.70	100		4.25	1000 ... s3.	45
200		4.70	100	s3.	4.20		

SECOND BOARD.

MINING STOCKS.			Smith & Parmelee.			Con. Greg.		
Smith & Parmelee.			100		4.10	100		4.65
200		4.25	100		4.10	100	s30.	4.65
100	s3.	4.20	500	s3.	4.05	100		4.70
100	s3	4.15	100		4.05	100		4.65
200	s3.	4.10	200		4.06	300		4.65
100		4.10	200		4.00	200		4.65
600		4.05	200		3.95	200		4.65
1000	s3.	4.05	100		3.95	100		4.65
100	b60.	4.20	Buch. Farm.					
100	b60.	4.15	1000		45			

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston this day, telegraphed to J. E. Gay & Co., 23 Wall street:

Copper Falls	15	Cary Improvement	6½
Franklin	12	Water Power	14½
Hancock	3½	Bos. Har. & Erie R. B.	27½
Minnesota	3		

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, November 13.

COTTON.—The dull tone noticed at the close of our last report has been followed by a comparatively quiet market to-day, buyers operating cautiously and without much snap. The supply is quite liberal, sellers rather forcing business, and on the low grades, which constitute a large proportion of the stock, prices are lower, the general tone at the close again showing much heaviness. Sales of 1,081 bales to spinners, 73 to speculators, and 1,781 to exporters. Total, 2,935 bales, of which 501 are to arrive. Sales also of 100 bales middling for December, 100 for December and January, and 100 for January, all at 22⅝c.; and 100 bales low middling for December at 22½c. We quote as follows:

	Uplands, &c.	Mobile.	Orleans, &c.
Ordinary	21½	21¾	22 a 22¼
Good Ordinary	22½	22¾	23 a 23¼
Low Middling	23½	23¾	24 a 24¼
Middling	24½	24¾	24¾ a 25

BREADSTUFFS, &c.—The market was dull and depressed, except for Oats which were a shade firmer.

The common and medium grades of State and Western Flours were dull, and for whole lines more concession was made; but, with light receipts, lots to the trade brought full prices. The principal transaction was 1,500 bbls. good extra State, for export, at $6.75, and the total sales were 10,000 bbls. Southern Flours were very quiet, and California Flour entirely nominal. Rye Flour and Corn Meal steady; in Corn Meal there were sales of 300 bbls. Brandywine, and 300 puncheons, on private terms.

Flour—No 2. per 196 lbs.	$5.00 a	$5.50
Superfine State and Western	5 85 a	6.25
Extra State, &c.	6.50 a	7.15
Round-hoop Ohio	7.00 a	7.65
Western spring wheat double extras	7.50 a	8.75
Western and St. Louis winter wheat extras and double extras	7.25 a	12.50
City shipping extras	7.25 a	8 00
City trade and family brands	8 50 a	12.50
Southern supers and irregular brands	7.50 a	8.75
Southern shipping extras and family brands	9.00 a	13.00
California, old	6 85 a	10.50
Rye Flour	5.75 a	7.75
Corn Meal, Western and city	5.25 a	5 85
Corn Meal, Brandywine	a	6.15
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs.	4.25 a	4.75

The Wheat market was very dull, but holders were firm. Sales 7,500 bush. mixed spring, $1.50; 30,000 bush. No 2 spring, $1.52 a $1.55; 7,400 bush. prime red Indiana, $1.85, and small parcels, including amber Michigan, $1.92½; white California, $2.30, and extra white Michigan, $2.60. [illegible]

DAILY CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Adrian H. Muller, P. E. Wiggins & Co.
Real Estate Sales, Nos. 1 Pine street,
Sale of Double Store Westchester and Rockaway
AVENUE B, WILLIAMSBURGH, E. D.

TUESDAY, November 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

DWELLING AND WITH STORES—The valuable store Nos. 1 and 3 Rockaway avenue, corner of Fulton street, Brooklyn, E. D., with the two-story and basement brick dwelling in the rear, with lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. The above covers the entire corner, and is admirably adapted for the business of the neighborhood, and is now occupied by Mr. Hall, the owner, as a grocery and provision store. Also, the two-story and basement brick dwelling No. 1 Fulton street, with lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, adjoining the above corner property. The above is in the immediate vicinity of the Fulton ferry, and in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn. Terms liberal. Immediate possession will be given.

TUESDAY, November 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Liberty street and Broadway, by order of Messrs. Hall & Hall, executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Westervelt, deceased, the valuable property known as the Westervelt Homestead, situated on the west side of Westervelt avenue, Westfield, Union county, New Jersey, 1 mile from the Elizabeth depot, and 1 mile from the Rahway depot, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and 15 miles from New York. This property consists of a large and commodious two-story and basement brick dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order, with lot 200 feet front by 300 feet deep, with a large number of fine shade trees, and a good variety of fruit trees. Also, the two-story frame dwelling adjoining the above, with lot 50 feet front by 300 feet deep. Also, the two-story frame dwelling No. 2 Westervelt avenue, with lot 50 feet front by 300 feet deep. Also, the two-story frame dwelling No. 4 Westervelt avenue, with lot 50 feet front by 300 feet deep. Also, the two-story frame dwelling No. 6 Westervelt avenue, with lot 50 feet front by 300 feet deep. Also, the two-story frame dwelling No.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK CASE.

The Prisoner Committed for Examination.

James Henderson, the man who so boldly attempted to defraud the Fourth National Bank, of this city, out of $95,000 by presenting a check bearing the genuine signature of Henry Clews & Co., bankers, at 32 Wall street, and which had been ingeniously altered (the full particulars of which have already appeared in THE WORLD), was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police court yesterday in charge of Officer Fitzsimmons, of the First Precinct. The prisoner did not appear at all affected by the position in which his ready penmanship had placed him, but treated the matter in the most nonchalant manner possible. Mr. Samuel Conover, paying teller of the Fourth National Bank, appeared as complainant, and deposed that Henderson had presented to him a check on the bank, drawn to the order of William H. Moore, by Henry Clews & Co., which purported to be for the sum of $95,109 50, and dated November 11, 1868, which check he desired to have certified. Being for so large an amount the deponent scrutinized the check very closely and discovered that it had been tampered with in some manner and so told Henderson, who denied the accusation. Mr. Conover then told him that he would send the porter to the office of Clews & Co. with him, and if the firm pronounced the check to be all right he would certify it. This did not appear to suit Henderson who became alarmed, and rushed out of the bank followed by the porter who succeeded in arresting and bringing him back to the bank, where he was subsequently handed over to Officer Fitzsimmons. Mr. Conover further testified that he had since learned that the signature to the check was genuine, having been signed to a check for $109.50 and subsequently altered.

Theodore S. Fowler, of the firm of Clews & Co., testified that he had examined the check presented by Henderson at the Fourth National Bank, and found that it had been altered. The deponent had drawn the check originally for $109.50. The further examination was then adjourned until Monday next. The check was manipulated with chemicals, and the original amount on the check, both in letters and figures, had been erased, and the larger amount substituted.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Active and Star base-ball clubs play this afternoon at the Capitoline Ground, Bedford.

A female infant, about six months old, was found on Thursday night in the basement of the house No. 28 Waverley place, and was handed over to the police.

William Hovey, aged 14 years, yesterday fell from the building No. 97 Fourth avenue, and was badly injured. He was taken home to No. 110 Fourth avenue.

A man named Winder, living at Stapleton, S. I., while driving down New street, fell from his truck, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Andrew Anderson, a native of Denmark, employed at 627 Greene street, fell on the sidewalk in Sixth avenue, and sustained severe injuries to his head. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Kahn, a young German, yesterday fell from a new building in Fifty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, and was dangerously injured. Taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Patrick Kane, a one-armed soldier, residing in ...

... Campbell, Democratic candidate of the Sixth Assembly District, wherein he showed that at the Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, while the canvassers were counting the voters, the lights had been extinguished and a number of ballots had been thrown upon the table. The result of this was that although the whole number, as shown by the poll list, was only 229, Frederick Sumner received 234 and the petitioner only 41. He asked that the vote of that district should be struck out. As some allegations had been made that the box had been "stuffed" in the Twentieth District of the Twentieth Ward, the canvassers were notified to attend to-day and explain matters.

A call, signed by a large number of the most distinguished clergymen and laymen of evangelical denominations in the United States, has been issued, inviting their brethren, both lay and clerical, to meet in convention in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, in this city, from the 17th to the 20th of this month. The object is to "more freely develop Christian zeal, and render more efficient the gifts and energies of the Church of Christ," that the indifference of multitudes to the claims of the Gospel, and the tendency to irreligion in our country may be overcome. A list of eighteen topics for discussion has been prepared, in which well-known clergymen and laymen will deliver introductory essays.

The funeral of Mrs. Blatchford, wife of Samuel M. Blatchford, of this city, took place this morning from the late residence of deceased. The funeral ceremonies were performed at the church corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue. A large number of the friends and relatives of the family attended, and assisted in paying the last rites of respect and friendship. A number of our most prominent citizens were present. Among the pall-bearers were the Hon. William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Esq., and William B. Astor, Esq. Mrs. Blatchford was the third daughter of James A. Hamilton, and a granddaughter of General Alexander Hamilton. Her loss will be seriously felt wherever the influence of her benevolence and social charms extended.

Brooklyn.

Major Samuel Bolsdoo, an old and well-known citizen, died suddenly at his residence in Adams street on Wednesday last. He will be buried with Masonic honors on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A child named John Carey, aged 5 years, was severely burned last evening by his clothes taking fire from the stove, at the residence of his parents, in Baltic street, near Hoyt street. His injuries are supposed to be of a fatal character.

About 7½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in one of the upper stories of a grain elevator in Atlantic Dock Basin, and resulted in the destruction of the structure, including the machinery. The loss is between $4,000 and $5,000; insured. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Mrs. Catharine Cowen, 78 years of age, died of paralysis at her residence, 78 Tillary street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, also 78 years of age, died of the same complaint in Flatbush avenue, yesterday morning. Coroner Flavin held inquests in both cases, and verdicts were rendered in accordance.

A boy named John Musgrove, aged ten years, was run over by a Fort Hamilton car in Third avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. It appears that he jumped from the platform and falling was run over before the horses could be stopped. The body was conveyed to the parents' residence in the vicinity.

The case of Amelia J. Johnson, aged 19 years, against William N. Andrews, President of the Brooklyn City Ice Company, being an action for damages to the amount of $10,000 for an alleged outrage, was concluded in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The Jury retired at 1:15 o'clock and returned at 5:15 with a verdict in favor of defendant.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, an affray occurred at the foot of Bridge street, between John Potts and Michael Kenn. The latter, it appears, knocked Potts down, and while down struck him, as alleged, on the breast with a piece of iron, severely injuring him. The injured man was attended to by Drs. Houston and Cook, and then sent to the City Hospital ...

... West End, on Thursday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and censured the railroad company for their neglect to build a gate at the Marion street crossing; the jury recommending that a gate be built, and that a flagman be kept in attendance in the future.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company have erected new signal-lights, three in number, between High street and the Passaic bridge, by which, in case of a misplacement of a switch or any other obstruction, the fact will be communicated by means of electricity from one point to another. As there are at this point a number of curves the improvement is much needed, and will, doubtless, serve in some degree to prevent accidents in future.

A special committee was appointed by the Hudson County Board of Freeholders some time last spring, to take into consideration the proposal to consolidate all the townships of Hudson County into one, erecting a single municipal government over all. The committee made a report at the last meeting of the Board stating that the sentiments of the residents of the county were almost unanimously in favor of the plan, and recommending that a bill be presented to the Legislature to accomplish the proposed consolidation.

Wm. Brinkerhoff, Esq., has been appointed Counsel to the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. A fire broke out at the corner of Washington avenue and Horton street, Hudson City, at an early hour yesterday morning. It was soon extinguished with slight damages. Charles Rosenthal, a young man who has been employed as a book-keeper in a distillery establishment in Provost street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, charged with having committed a rape upon a young girl named Caroline Starke, who was employed as a servant in the house where he boarded. The prisoner was first arrested on Thursday and was discharged through the failure of the complainant to appear against him.

The examination of Albam Zanker, charged with perjury and procuring a certificate of false citizenship, took place yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Jackson, of Jersey City. C. H. Winfield appeared for the United States, and J. H. Lippincott for the prisoner. Michael Donnacher testified that he is a native of Bavaria, and has resided in the United States for eleven years; that about the 21st of October last he went to the Court-house in Hudson City to get his first papers; that while there Zanker came up and acted as a witness for the first paper; after the papers had been prepared, Zanker took deponent and some ten other men into another room and were sworn, but deponent did not understand what the words were that the clerk read to them; deponent says he has got his second papers to which he is not entitled, and he believes that Zanker procured them for him by making a false oath, whereby the second papers were given to deponent. After a short cross-examination without eliciting any new facts, the prisoner was held to bail in $5,000 for trial.

The inquest on the body of Chris. Nugent, of Newark, who was found lying insensible at the corner of Pavonia avenue and Grove street, Jersey City, on the night of the Democratic procession, October 27, and who died the following night, was continued before Coroner Warren last evening. John G. Reed, who gave his evidence at the previous sitting was recalled, but was unable to identify any of the prisoners who have been arrested. He heard the small boy repeatedly call the other party with him "Woolsey." He said: "Woodsey, Christie is dead drunk;" deceased never spoke during the time they were abusing him. *Miss Ellen McGrath* testified—I reside at No. 19 Pavonia avenue; on the night after the Democratic procession had passed I went into the front room and saw two men having a young man, one by his head and the other by his feet, bring him between them; called my brother-in-law and told him they were killing a man; they were pulling him along the sidewalk; they laid him down, and one said, "Christopher Nugent, won't you get up and walk, if you don't we will all be in the station-house to-night;" the men made no answer; saw a stone in the hands of one of them and saw him throw it away; then saw a stranger come up and tell them to let the man go or they would kill him; they said, "We are friends and want to take him home"; the stranger said, "I am a nearer friend and want to save his life, and you are killing him"; the stranger then laid him by the side ...

... line (Br), Durkee, Philadelphia, brigs Autumn (Dutch), Bates, Surinam; Candace, Harding, Fayal.
Sld 13th, 1 30 AM, steamers Siberia, Martyn, New York, 4 30 PM, Louisiana, Forbes, do.
CAPE COD—Passed 1 40 PM 12th, ship Geo M Adams, Boston for Callao.
Passed 12 M 12th, steamers Siberia, Martyn, Boston for New York, 1 PM, Dirigo, Johnson, from New York for Portland.
FORTRESS MONROE—Sld 13th, brig Sarah Ellen, fm Norfolk for Kingston, Ja.
GALVESTON—Cld 6th, steamers Gen Sedgwick, Oldendair, New York. 7th, Virginia, Kennedy, do; brigs Fannie Lewey, Lowry, do; E Rowland, Prndr, Boston.
Sld 1st, bark Nannie T Ball, Sterling, Pensacola, rsb Francisco, Apsley, do.
GEORGETOWN, SC—Cld 9th, brig Gambia, Perry, Boston.
HOLMES'S HOLE—Ar 11th, PM, sch Caroline C, from New York for Boston.
No vessels sailed to day.
Ar 12th, AM, schs Albion, from New York White Sea, Maxfield, St Domingo for Boston.
Nearly all the vessels are going out. Wind W by N, fresh.
LEWES, Del—Went to sea 12th, bark Savannah, for Sombrero, brig Waverly, for Odessa, schs D A Berry, from New York for York River; Isle of Pines, Althea, and Mary Jane, from New York for Virginia.
Went to sea 12th, barks Amana, for Havana; Kate, for Rotterdam.
MILLBRIDGE—Ar 6th, brig Wm B Sawyer, Wallace, New York.
Sld 10th, brig Sophia Stront, New York, sch Nora, Dow, do.
NEW BEDFORD—Ar 12th, schs Helen, Perry, and Nellie Doe, Richards, New York, Lady Antrim, Bessie, and M Vassar, Jr, Gurtle, Wareham for New York, Alfred Hall, Dimmick, Sredwirth has do, T B Smith, Bowman, Mettanoise, for do.
NEWPORT—Ar 12th, PM, schs Samuel Nash, Wilbar John S Farman, Lloyd E A Elliott, Nickerson; R L Crock, Light, Milton, Raymond, and Minerva, Brightman, Providence for New York, Angeline, Hix, Fall River for do; Joseph P Rose, Pratt, and Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for do, Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Sld 12th, schs Albion, Shaw, New York for Medford, Willard, Caswell, New York.
Ar 12th, in the night, bark Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, New Orleans for Providence, sch Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Taunton for New York.
The eastward bound vessels are going out this AM. Wind W.
PHILADELPHIA—Ar 13th, steamer Norman, Crowell, Boston.
Below 13th, bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, from Cienfuegos; brigs Rio Grande, and Walter Howes, from ——, schs (supposed) Peddler, Weller, from Rotterdam, Farragut, lumber laden.
Cld 12th, steamer Brunette, Howe, New York, brig Dinas, Michaels, Cork or Falmouth for orders.
PORTLAND—Ar 12th, schs Marion, Damb, Philadelphia, 13th, Elizabeth, De Hart, Norfolk.
Cld 12th, sch Prescott, Freeman, New York; 13th, bark T Cushing, Dahl, Havana.
PORT LUDLOW—Sld 25th ult, bark Moneta, from Japan for San Francisco.
PORT TOWNSEND—Sld 24th ult, ships John Sidney, Bartlett, Callao, Jules Allen (Fr), for Hong Kong.
PROVIDENCE—Ar 12th, steamers Aolus, Davis, and Doris, Mott, New York: schs Julia & Martha, Dix, Maria Whitney, Paston, Kate, Stephen, and Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York; S M Freeman, Eldridge, do for Pawtucket.
Below, bark Frances Bourneuf (Br), Perry, from Ardrossan.
RICHMOND—Ar 11th, sch Caroline Hall, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 30th ult, bark Maria J Smith, Small, Kodiak, 12th inst, ships Semiramis, Gerrish, Liverpool; Candidate, Palmer, Glasgow.
Sld 12th, ship Yo Semite (Br), Steele, Liverpool.
Ar 13th, ship Frederick Hartwig, Bordeaux, Alexander Dolhir, Sydney.
Cld 13th, ship Valley Forge for New York with 30,500 sacks of wheat, 3,100 sacks of barley, and 3,600 bbls of flour; ship Swallow, for New York, with 17,000 sacks of wheat, 8,100 sacks of barley, and 3,700 bbls of flour.
Sld 13th, Margaret Brandee, for Tahiti.
SAVANNAH—Ar 9th, sch Ventrow (Br), Roberts, Harbor Island; 13th, steamer Leo, Dearborn, New York.
Below 9th, bark Alamo (NO), Wesenhorn, from Bremen.
Cld 13th, steamer Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; brig Nellie, for Boston.
WILMINGTON, NC—Ar 13th, schs Clara, from New York, S Brewer, from Philadelphia.
Cld 13th, sch John Ferris, for New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
Just received at the
"UNITED STATES MEDICINE WAREHOUSE,"
21 PARK ROW,
500 cases Saratoga "A" Water.
100 cases Congress Water.
100 cases Empire Water.
75 cases Saratoga Star Water.
75 cases Gettysburg Water.
50 cases Missisquoi Water.
50 cases Massena Water.
25 cases High Rock Water.
25 cases Vermont Water.
I shall keep a full supply of the above goods continually on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
JOHN F. HENRY, 21 Park Row.

A REDUCTION OF
TEN PER CENT FROM THIS DATE
on all cash bills for
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER
from our very complete stock of
FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
in every desirable material and shade of
COATINGS, VESTINGS, AND TROUSERINGS.
Custom-made
OVER AND UNDER COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS,
on hand for sale.
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566 Broadway, corner Prince street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES PAID IN gold, and information furnished by R. ORTEGA, 25 Wall street, opposite United States Treasury.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES PAID IN gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. CHARLES F. Deems, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the University, on Washington square, to-morrow at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR (HAWKS' Memorial), East Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue. Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D. will officiate in this Chapel on Sunday morning, November 15, and Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., in the evening. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Murray Hill, Lexington avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Dr. Dorfe, Rector. Sunday services, 10 30 A. M., 3.30 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be given seats by the sexton.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—By divine permission services Sunday at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott. Evening—Reading of the book of Jonah in the presence of modern thought.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE Wanderers, 40 New Bowery. There will be a meeting of the friends of this Mission in the Tabernacle, Jersey City, on Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock. The Rev. T. W. Hughes will address the meeting. Several of the sweetest singers from the Mission will be with him and sing some beautiful pieces.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE Wanderers, 40 New Bowery. Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock. Singing and addresses 3 to 4 o'clock. In the morning Mr. Van Meter will speak in behalf of this Mission in the Madison avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and Madison avenue. Subject—"Fourteen Years Among the Little Wanderers." In the evening he will repeat his lecture on Europe in the same church. Subject—"The Old World as I found it."

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES'S ASSEMBLY Rooms, 361 Broome street, every Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Speakers for next Sunday, Messrs. G. W. Hillman and others. Seats free. The public cordially invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, 61 Park street. The original mission of the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

THE REV. DR. DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, will preach the "annual sermon" for "St. John's Home for Women," in Trinity Chapel, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on Sunday, 15th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SWEDENBORGIANISM.—THE REV. CHAUNCEY Giles will deliver the first of a course of lectures on the doctrines of the New Church, as taught in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, on Sunday evening, November 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-second street. Subject, "The New Church a New Dispensation." Admission free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Thirty-eighth street.—There will be full choral service in this Church on all Sundays and high festivals. Sunday services at 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. First Sunday in the month, 7.30 P. M.

24 JOHN STREET.
BARCLAY & CARY,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
These goods are manufactured by ourselves, and are unsurpassed for quality and beauty of finish by any in the market. A large and varied assortment of the choicest patterns always on hand, and each article warranted by our trade-mark.
N. B.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL SILVER, FAR SUPERIOR TO THE BEST IMPORTED WARE, AND EQUAL TO THE FINEST HOME-MADE.
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THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.
The Largest, Cheapest, and Best Sunday Newspaper in the Country.
PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS
FOR
NOVEMBER 15:
1—UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH—A narrative of an escape from the gallows.
2—THE DUELLO—Anecdotes of famous duellists and their exploits.
3—CORDOVA—An interesting account of a visit to this old Spanish city.
4—NATURAL HISTORY OF THE GRECIAN BEND—With some account of its rise and progress in this country.
5—THE COOPER UNION—What it is doing for popular education in science and art.
6—CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Spain, England and Germany.
7—DRAMATIC NOTES concerning plays and actors in this country and abroad.
8—TELEGRAMS from Europe and every part of our own country.
9—POETRY AND SHORT ARTICLES:
A WATCH IN THE NIGHT. BY SWINBURNE. (From the *Atlantic Monthly*.)
WIFE FOR A WORKINGMAN.
TITIAN'S VENUS.
THE CRADLE OF A NATION.
THE SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD.
A NEW LANGUAGE.
MOSQUITOES.
ALPINE CLIMBING.
THE GUARD-ROOM AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
A GLIMPSE OF LOST PARADISE.
GENIUS AND COMMON SENSE.
AN ORGIE.
A WOUNDED PARAGUAYAN.
NOAH, THE PREACHER.
JUST A SIMPLE DIFFERENCE,
&c., &c., &c.
The large circulation of the Sunday Edition of the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES in this City and vicinity, renders it one of the best ADVERTISING MEDIUMS that business men could select. It circulates among a large and intelligent class of readers, whom it is for the interest of every business man to reach. Advertisements for the SUNDAY EDITION should be sent in as early as possible Saturday Evening, in order to secure the proper classification.
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WOOD PRESERVING CO.,
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The object of this Company is to introduce the very effective and heretofore unknown process for preserving timber both from decay by rot, when exposed to the action of moisture, air, and heat upon land, and from attacks and ravages of the innumerable marine worms that infest the waters along the coast. By this process the natural qualities of the timber are wonderfully improved, its hardness, density, and strength increased, its expansion and contraction prevented. The inferior woods, such as hemlock, pine, oak, chestnut, birch, maple, ash, spruce, hickory, &c., are transformed into costly and valuable ones, resembling rosewood, black walnut, ebony, mahogany, &c. Ships timber and plank prepared by this process will resist the action of worms and decay, thereby saving the enormous outlay for copper. To railroad and telegraph companies, dock and bridge builders, and for wooden pavements, its value is inestimable. Testimonials from Professor R. Ogden Doremus and others, explain the value of this process. Address for information and Specimens of Wood as above.
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We can afford to pipe your house, or pay for your fixtures, or both, and leave them as your property, if we cannot put up a machine that shall be perfectly satisfactory under any and every condition. Circulars and information, UNION GAS CO., 14 Dey street, N. Y.

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SUITS OF EVERY VARIETY
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED WELL MADE.
ONE PRICE ASKED.

DR. MARSH'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS.
Read the Following:
NEW YORK, November 10, 1868.
S. N. MARSH, M. D.:
DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I am able to add another to your remarkable cures of Hernia. Three years ago I became afflicted with Hernia, having been recommended by a friend who had been cured by you, I called at your office, No. 2 Vesey street. You examined me, and applied your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," and having worn it about six months, I have been entirely cured. Some time after the cure of the first Hernia I became afflicted with another (a FEMORAL HERNIA), which became strangulated. My family physician was called. He attended me two days without relieving me, and stated that if I did not get relief I could not live twelve hours. At this time I had become completely exhausted from vomiting and continued hiccoups, with cold sweats. I sent for you and when my case was represented to you, you left your office immediately and came to my relief, and in five or ten minutes after you arrived at my bedside I was relieved from pain, and I and my family think from death. Since that time I have worn your FEMORAL TRUSS, and have not had the least trouble from it. It is a simple act of justice to you, for your kind care and attention to me at the time and since, and the hope that others who are afflicted may be induced to call on you and get cured, prompts me thus publicly to make my case known.
Very respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,
WM. HAVILAND,
311 East Fifty-third street.

NEW HAVEN, November 2, 1868.
MY DEAR DR. MARSH:
As a simple act of justice and gratitude to you, I wish to say publicly that if any one afflicted with Hernia will correspond with me, I will testify what I know and have seen of the wonderful effect of your treatment in my own family.
Very truly yours, EDWARD L. DROWN,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Ct.

No. 46 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW YORK, October 29, 1868.
Dr. S. N. MARSH:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the superiority of your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS" over any other. I had been ruptured sixteen years in a most aggravated manner, tried every kind of make and pattern, and found no relief in anything till I consulted you, and wore steadily the Truss above alluded to. I feel myself now cured, and I owe my recovery and cure entirely to you.
Very truly yours,
HENRY LAWRENCE,
No. 46 Clinton place, New York.

To the Ruptured!
BEWARE
Of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well-established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country! No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.
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No. 2 Vesey street, New York.

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Radical Cure Truss.
Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
SUPPORTERS,
CRUTCHES,
Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease, and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, New York, MARSH, BOWEES & Co., No. 77 Washington street, Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLIES & Co., No. 2 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
☞ A competent female to wait upon ladies.

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$12.
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pronounced by Dr. HAYES, *State Assayer* of Massachusetts, to preserve water *perfectly pure*, while in others made in the usual manner of two different metals soldered or welded together (thus forming a *galvanic arrangement*) the water, after standing for one hour, was found to contain traces of *lead and copper*, and in four hours *sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water deleterious to health.*
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ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
AND
WHITE METAL TABLE WARE
of every description, including a large variety of *new and elegant designs*, which are sold by the principal dealers in the United States with our guarantee that the goods are made of the best quality of metal, *and plated full weight of silver.*
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And will be sent free, and post-paid, to every applicant.
Four Octave Single Reed Organ, solid Black Walnut case, plain.......... $50.00
Five Octave Double Reed Organ, Five Stops, Tremulant, &c., solid Black Walnut case, carved and panelled.......... 125.00
Fifty other styles, adapted to all uses, up to $1,000 each.
The MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of this class, having been awarded the PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL and seventy-five other First Prizes.
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NOW READY.
JOHN ESTEN COOK'S NEW NOVEL.
MOHUN;
OR,
The Last Days of Lee and His Paladins.
BY J. ESTEN COOK,
Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest."
Of "Surry," of which Mohun is a sequel, ten thousand copies were almost immediately sold. The new work is still more intensely interesting. Printed on fine toned paper, and richly bound in cloth, with upwards of 500 pages, it has for frontispiece a fine steel medallion head of General LEE, and five beautiful illustrations. *Either book is sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the price,* $2 25. For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers in town and country.
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STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John St., Up Stairs,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM MF'G CO.'S
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Embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA, AND DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces, also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons, and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:
The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY, piece bearing their trade-mark, thus.
Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments in DESIGNING, MODELLING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.
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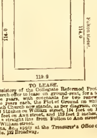

TO LEASE.
The Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church offer to lease on ground-rent, for a term of twenty-one years, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, the Plot of Ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, as per diagram, containing 118 feet 6 inches on William street, 114 feet on Fulton street, 114 feet on Ann street, and 119 feet 2 inches, more or less, on a straight line from Fulton to Ann street, parallel with William street.
For terms, &c., apply at the Treasurer's Office of said Church, No. 102 Broadway.

ROME.

Continued from Second Page.

an autograph letter to the Pope, more than hinting that the ambassador would not appear until certain existing difficulties between Rome and Italy could be overcome. This is probably a canard; one thing is a fact, that the authorities here seem to have anticipated a ricochet from the Spanish revolution. The streets have been patrolled from an early hour, and cavalry reconnoissances nightly pervade the road beyond the walls for miles. At the central railway terminus the examination of passports and luggage is very rigorous. But us dwellers in Rome do not seem to realize any danger threatening, and visitors are dropping in upon us daily, and a lively season is confidently expected. Among the Americans of distinction now in town are the Rev. Dr. Coit, of Concord, the well-known head of the Episcopal school of that city; James B. Eads and family, of St. Louis; and the artists, Church and Gifford. All the resident sculptors and painters are with few exceptions to be found once more in their studios.

Naples is not altogether void of excitement, preparing for the winter residence of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont. Alterations have been making on the first floor of the royal palace assigned for their occupation, under the superintendence of the secretary-general of the royal household in Florence. One of the projected entertainments was to have been a *fete a l'antique* in the city of the dead Pompeii, when the house of the baker was to have had bread baked once more in the oven after a lapse of two thousand years nearly, and all the different callings to have had their representatives, with offerings in the temples, speeches in the forum, and gladiatorial games in the amphitheatre. The plan is still talked of, but serious difficulties are appearing to the practical mind; the amphitheatre is not in a condition to receive safely a numerous audience. It would require so large an amount of repair that a very large outlay of money and time must be resolved on, and in Naples, as elsewhere in Italy, money at present is extremely scarce. The *Italia* states it as its opinion that the whole scheme will come to naught. But Vesuvius seems likely to offer "unusual attractions" this year also to the foreign visitors. Professor Palmiere, who takes the position of chief medical attendant on the mountain, and appears to be perpetually testing its pulse, writes that the eruption is increasing; the lava which had been almost extinct had revived greatly, and once more offered an imposing spectacle to the eyes of the curious. The projective power of the cone had augmented, fragments being now thrown up to the height of five hundred yards or more.

THINGS AND THOUGHTS.

The Armament of European Soldiers.

The English army is supplied with the Snider rifle, the French troops with the Chassepot, the guard, line, reserve, and landwehr of the federal army of North Germany are armed with the needle gun. Among the South German States the infantry of Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, and Wurtemburg also use the needle gun. Austria, at the close of last July, had armed her troops with 300,000 Waenzel rifles. The Belgian soldiery has received the Albini musket. Bavaria has adopted the Werner musket. Fifty-two battalions of the Italian army are armed with a modification of the Prussian needle gun. The Remington is the favorite weapon of the Danish soldiers. Holland, Sweden, Roumania and Servia are converting their old muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders. Russia adheres to the Clerke musket. So in a manner obsolete the muzzle-loaders.

Fame.

The question, "What is fame?" Lord Byron answered by the statement, "To be killed in battle and have your name misspelled in the *Gazette*." "Tom Brown," of Rugby, must find it so, for as a compensation for his services the ladies of the *Revolution* call him "Thomas Hayes."

Female Criminals.

The *Revolution*, by statistics of English crime, shows that "although women have no voice in making the law, they are less law-breakers than men." We must express our admiration of the ingenuity with which the two ideas of law-makers and law-breakers are conjoined, but may we ask, does the fact that the Bench of Bishops helps to make the laws account for the absence of Episcopal law-breakers. The "consequence" in both arguments appears to be the same. The statistics relied on by the *Revolution* writer shows that in 1861, in England and Wales, there were 8,847 women charged with indictable offences, and 15,549 men, or one woman to four men. Arguing on this is not entirely fair, for though it is probable the convictions were in the same proportion, it is possible that they were not. It is also stated that out of 139 persons committed for murder, 53 were women, or *nearly one-half* the total number. This is very serious. Women, by the delicacy of their nature and retiring habit, are not habitually exposed to temptation to commit murder, or similarly violent crimes, as much as men are. The fact, then, that they have in England nearly attained the same bad eminence as our sex in one particular, is such as the *Revolution* might have profitably forgotten.

Hymn Books.

Some of the leading English journals call attention to the fact that the hymn books now in popular use amongst the followers of the Established Church are of a suspicious character. "The immense multiplication of hymn books in the present day and their variety in tone, doctrine, and sentiment are doing quite as much as other movements to undermine that unity of worship which it is one object of an establishment to attain." It is shown that almost every shade of belief in the church has a hymn book expressive of its own doctrine. The London *Daily News* consider that a uniform hymn book ought to be introduced. It would appear that there is no authority to do so, but if there were it would seem hard to oblige low churchmen to sing ritualistic hymns or ask men like Rev. Mr. Purchas to chant anti-ritualism.

Children's Sight.

At a recent Teachers' Convention held in Boston, a well-known oculist called attention to the fact that near-sightedness in children is much more common than has been generally supposed. He points out that teachers and parents frequently punish children for carelessness and idleness, while the apparent faults are really the effect of defective vision. The lecturer stated that many persons born with a slight tendency to "myopia" actually became short-sighted by injudicious and constant study.

The Pyramid of Cheops.

The investigations of Piazzi Smyth and others of his school who have made the Pyramids the object of their study, show that these mysterious structures "which point to times that have no other record," were not built solely as useless mausoleums. In a recent *brocure* published in England, a clergyman sums up possible, and, as it seems, probable, objects of the Cheops pyramid. He supposes it was erected by an anti-idolatrous prince 4,000 years ago, at a particular astronomical conjuncture, which cannot again occur until a lapse of 25,000 years. This period is represented by the united inches of the two diagonals of the base of the pyramid. The architect of the pyramid is supposed to have known the sun's distance from this planet. The well-known chest found in one of the chambers of the pyramid is said to be a metrical standard with which the present English measures correspond. If this were intended as a standard of measure the Egyptians showed much greater wisdom in preserving it than the English did in later centuries with their famous brass rule, destroyed in the conflagration of the old Parliament buildings.

A Manly Fellow.

Courage is not a quality wanting in Englishmen of any class, and though it is more generally accompanied by caution than in the case of their Celtic brothers it is not without dash at times. The papers of the "Tyne side" have chronicled a story which shows that even in these days of railroad building utilitarian "canniness" has not driven out of existence all the old chivalric spirit of the Anglo-Norman race. A Durham man, an engineer and traffic manager at Cordova, six feet three in height and powerful as Samson or Milo went out to see the battle of Alcolea. It was, as our readers know, a sanguinary struggle, and many fell at both sides. Honest John Routledge—for that was the gallant fellow's name—saw the wounded neglected and unassisted. Organizing an ambulance corps he went into the thickest of the fight and carried out the wounded in his arms. It is told of him that when Marshal Serrano, in recognition of his gallantry, decorated him with an order from his own breast he quietly put it in his pocket and continued his work as if he had never been recognized. The history of his acts merits repetition.

The English Coal Supply.

Our English friends are very much concerned about the proximate failure of their coal treasure. Professor Jevons, who has had a fancy for increasing this alarm, lately undertook to show it were possible to produce the same degree of power by half the present consumption of coal or double the degree of efficiency; the present rate of consumption continuing there would be still little hope that the supply would satisfy the demand. Experience up to the present has shown that as fast as machines are improved this necessity has become more evident. Some time ago marine engines burned seven pounds of coal per horse power per hour. The English Admiralty allowed eight pounds. Now three and a half pounds are considered a fair allowance, and some engines of an improved kind consume only one-ninth pound per horse-power per hour. This would indicate that science will enable us to get more power out of the quantity of coal consumed, but that as we are constantly increasing our demands for more steam power there can be no hope that less coal will be burned. It may be interesting in this connection to state that the entire coal production of the world is 171,000,000 tons per annum. Of this Great Britain raises 101,000,000 tons.

"Doctor or Doctress ?"

We have received an eight-paged pamphlet which discusses the question of the appropriate title of female physicians—whether they should be called doctor or doctress. All that can be said on the point may be summed up in less than a dozen lines. Doctor is undoubtedly a noun with a masculine termination, and, as it is usually employed, is of masculine signification. It is argued that as this is so Doctress Browne is more definite than Mrs. Doctor Browne, which, it is claimed, may mean the wife of Doctor Browne. Of that we are not quite sure, for it is beyond all question an intolerable vulgarism to give ladies the titles of their lord's official or professional position. "Mrs. Bishop Jones," or "Mrs. Lord Chief Baron Smith," or "Mrs. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Robinson," are specimen addresses which are of more than questionable taste. As to changing the term now applied to the medical profession—male and female, the exigencies of definite expression can alone have weight. If female doctors become so numerous that they are likely to approach in numbers their professional brethren, and the term doctor becomes then by popular consent of epicene gender, there can be no necessity for introducing a new word, especially one of such an unpleasant sound as doctress. If they continue as insignificant a class as at present—we speak of course of their numerical insignificance—it is not likely that the public will care to introduce into popular language a word hitherto confined to dictionaries, or that it will be necessary to depart from that exquisite form—Miss Doctor Browne.

Youthful Marriages.

A royal commission on marriages has ascertained some curious facts regarding youthful marriages, especially in Lancashire, England, which are interesting. In Scotland, marriages of this kind are unusually rare, although in that happy kingdom minors are not required to obtain the consent of their guardians before slipping on the matrimonial noose. The census returns of 1861 show that in Bolton 45 husbands and 175 wives were married at the age of 15 and under. Bromley had 61 husbands and 147 wives of the same precocious age. Stockport, as a local journal wrote, "asserted its proud pre-eminence" by contributing to the census returns 59 husbands and 170 wives who were united before their fifteenth birthday had passed.

Harvard "College and University."

It has been found that the duties which devolve on the President of Harvard College, as head of the collegiate department and of the University, are much too onerous to be satisfactorily discharged by one individual. Hence Dr. Walker, at a late meeting of the Board of Overseers, urged that he ought to receive the aid of an additional officer. It was recommended that there should be a "Master of Harvard College" and a "Chancellor of the University." To this it is objected that the charter allows only the title President. We presume if the work is done properly it does not make much matter whether the officer rejoices in the name of President or Chancellor, Vice-President or Master. But if the charter excludes an additional officer that is absolutely required, the sooner it is amended the better for Harvard.

The Force of Example.

It is not surprising that the conductors on the street railroads rob their employers. If they did not it would be because they learn nothing from their experience in carrying out the system of which they are the agents. They see plainly enough that the companies take every possible occasion to rob the public. They pay no license for their cars when they can help it, though required by law to do so. They charge a cent extra, ostensibly to pay a tax of a fraction of a cent. They take the greatest pleasure in defrauding and maltreating their patrons. For instance, the companies on the west side of the town view with the highest satisfaction their success in enticing passengers, who want to go to the City Hall, into the Broome and Canal street cars at night, or when they are in a hurry, or when they are not familiar with the city, thus making them walk or pay an extra fare from Broome or Canal street down. It would not be very difficult to give transfer tickets, but they undoubtedly think more of the few extra fares which they procure by this petty meanness, than any other portion of their earnings.

Vagabond or Peripatetic?

A philosopher rejoicing in the name of Seneca was quite recently confined. It is his peculiar boast that he has never done a day's work. He has been confined eight times for begging. His views of the past, present, and future are philosophic, and, tattooed on his right arm serve him for a phylactery: "Le passe m'a trompe; le present me tourmente; l'avenir m'epouvante."

Co-operative Building Societies.

Those who have studied the condition of our working class must be satisfied of two things, one too evident—that the Island of Manhattan does not afford opportunities to our artisans and to clerks procure building sites, and that they have no such aids to building on the sites, when procured, as are possessed by English operatives. Building and land societies can be scarcely said to exist in this country. There is, unfortunately—perhaps not without cause—a want of confidence in such associations. This arises, amongst other causes, from men of certain and stable position taking so little interest in the elevation of the toilers. Their aid or their names ought not to be needed for the success of such an undertaking—still there is a feeling that both aid and names are required. To show our workmen what has been done during some thirty years in England by these building societies, it may be mentioned that in Birmingham, since 1835, there have been organized forty-four building and land societies. These have subscribed £2,334,626, or nearly *twelve million* dollars. Of these societies but *one* proved a total failure; involving, however, but a slight loss. Three others were partially insolvent, one of which paid back nineteen-twentieths of its subscriptions. Of the successful societies some were organized for the temporary object of getting houses, or a certain sum of money; the others were designed to exist in perpetuity. Fourteen societies have been satisfactorily wound up; there are now in existence and in good repute in Birmingham twenty societies. To these 11,193 people subscribe. One of them has 3,000 subscribers, six have 1,000 and upwards. From 1849 to 1862 no year passed without the organization of a building society. The value of these societies is best shown by that of particular associations. One organized in 1843 and which was "wound up" a success in 1853, received from each member £75 14s. 8d., or about $379. It returned him as his share of profits and interest $221, giving him a capital of $600, which was accumulated by weekly payments of 2s. 6d. Another society received during eleven years from each member £79 13s., or about $395. When the fund was shared he received in interest and property nearly $310. Why have we not equally successful societies which will take up tracts in the suburbs, divide them out in lots, and enable mechanics or clerks to buy them at fair rates, and with reasonable time for payment? What has been successfully accomplished elsewhere can be done here.

Modern Antiquities.

The rage for old works of art, principally valuable because of their age, is dying out in Europe, and their manufacture promises to be a poor trade for the future. Curiosity-hunters are growing shy of them. Since it was definitely ascertained that the bust of Girolamo Benivieni, attributed to Mino da Fiesole or Benedetto da Majano, and purchased for the Louvre at a large price, is the work of Giovanni Bastianini, a poor Florentine artist, who modelled it after a workman in a tobacco factory; and that [illegible] works of Benvenuto Cellini; purchases are not as plenty as formerly for these modern antiquities. It would be a good thing if this swindling trade died out altogether, for many an unsuspicious American has been victimized by these Peter Funks of the European art markets. [illegible]

The English Fraunhofer.

The *Athenæum* of a late date contains an obituary of the eminent English optician Thomas Cooke, whom it calls the English Fraunhofer. [illegible] It is difficult to appreciate how Mr. Cooke's labors in England have succeeded in restoring our ancient pre-eminence."

THE MONCRIEFF BATTERY.

Not a More Gun Carriage—"A Fortification in Itself"—Explanation of the Principle and Operation of the Battery.

[From the Spectator, October 24.]

[illegible]

CURIOSITIES OF SPECULATION.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

[illegible]

HABEAS CORPUS.

[From the Bridgeport Farmer.]

About six hundred and fifty years ago, on an island meadow in the River Thames, still known as Runnymede, [illegible]

RAILROAD EVENTS.

New Haven, Middletown and Boston Road.

[From the New Haven Register.]

[illegible]

Hartford and New Haven Railroad.

[From same paper.]

[illegible]

Moses Smith, a colored man, died at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, at the extreme age of 130 years. [illegible]

A California clergyman's widow has distinguished herself by refusing the proceeds of her husband's insurance policy for $5,000, [illegible]

Negro resurrectionists are employed in Baltimore. [illegible]

The hair of James Ferguson, of Buffalo, a worker in copper, has, it is said, turned perfectly green.

The losses of American vessels by shipwreck in the last ten months exceed twelve million dollars.

VOUDOU.

Growth of Savagery Among the Southern Blacks.

[From the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, October 27.]

We heard of a case yesterday at Marion, which strongly illustrates the negro's natural tendency to Voudouism. A negro by the name of Clay came to Marion something more than a year ago, from Indiana, where he had lived during and previous to the war as a freeman, in the full enjoyment of all the educational privileges the negro-worshipping people of that State were disposed to vouchsafe. He set up a negro school, and very soon became a great light among his race as a teacher of the young in the "rudiments," and of the old in the knowledge of their political and social rights. We do not know, but suppose that he has been operating under the auspices of Northern educational societies for the enlightenment of the poor negro in the South, and was deemed eminently fit for the noble task. Of late Clay has fallen into bad health and firmly believes that he has been conjured by old Frank Clinton with whom he has been boarding. [illegible]

[From the Memphis Appeal, October 30.]

The word Hoodoo, or Voudou, is one of the names used in the different African dialects for the practice of the mysteries of the Obi (an African word signifying a species of sorcery and witchcraft common among the worshippers of the fetish). In the West Indies the word "Obi" is universally used to designate the priests or practicers of this art, who are called "Obi" men and "Obi" women. In the Southern portion of the United States, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, where the same rites are extensively practiced among the negroes, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE MATINEE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, November 16, 1868,
IL TROVATORE.
With the following great cast:
Leonora ... Miss AGATHA STATES
Azucena ... Madame ORLEINI
Manrico ... Signor BRIGNOLI
Count di Luna ... Signor ORLANDINI
Ferrando ... Signor BARILI
Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK
TUESDAY, November 17, GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
Beethoven's Masterwork,
FIDELIO.
Fidelio ... Madame CELLINI
Marcellina ... Madame ROTTER
Florestan ... Herr HABELMANN
Jaquino ... Herr REICHARDT
Pizarro ... Herr FORMES
Rocco ... Herr JOSEPH HERMANNS
WEDNESDAY, November 18,
Reappearance of
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Meyerbeer's great work,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission ... $1
Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Private Boxes, from ... $8 to $10
Family Circle ... 50 cents.
The sale of Reserved Seats for any of the above performances will commence THIS MORNING, at Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission, 75 cents.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AND EVENING.
MRS. LANDER — MATINEE at 1½. MRS. LANDER'S MATINEE ONLY MARIE ANTOINETTE. | MARIE ANTOINETTE. EVENING at 7¾. Dramatization of the Great Ledger Story, THE HIDDEN HAND.
NEXT WEEK MRS. LANDER'S LAST WEEK.
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23,
First night of the Annual Engagement of the Great Comedians,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THREE GREAT Pieces—"La Tour de Nesle," "The Irishman's Home," "Mose, or a Glance at New York."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 BROADWAY.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN, MR. E. MACARROLL.
GREAT HIT OF GALES AND RAYNOR.
THE ONLY LEON'S NEW BEND.
THE ONLY LEON'S EURYDICE.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. GRANDEST COSTUMES. DAZZLING FAIRY TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
NOTICE.—Two performances on Thanksgiving Day.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET, 14th st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. Brilliant success of the New Burlesque Opera,
LA
Somnambula. | Eugene. | Somnambula.
Somnambula. | Unsworth. | Somnambula.
Somnambula. | Dempster. | Somnambula.
Somnambula. | Bob Hart. | Somnambula.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—LA BELLE HELENE.
Corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
BRILLIANCY AND VARIETY.
LAST REPRESENTATIONS OF LA BELLE HELENE
THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
OFFENBACH'S SUPERB OPERA BOUFFE will be performed for the last time this season, in consequence of arrangements for the speedy consolidation of Mr. Bateman's companies, and for the production of other popular works.
LAST BELLE HELENE MATINEE,
THIS (SATURDAY), November 14, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½.
On MONDAY, November 16,
GRAND REVIVAL OF BARBE BLEUE,
which will be reproduced with
MLLE. IRMA,
M. AUJAC,
and all the famous artists of the original cast, including
MLLE. DE ROSA,
and the entire
MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
ALSO, NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY.
Reserved seats for sale daily at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Opera House.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
POSITIVELY LAST BELLE HELENE MATINEE TO-DAY.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
Doors open at 12½, on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
RESERVED SEATS IN BOXES, $2.
And can be secured to-day.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
BENEFIT OF THE
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
on which occasion Offenbach's Grand Opera Bouffe,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Persons holding tickets for the above evening can secure their seats TO-DAY, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Box Office.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"THE" HIT!
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT,
G. L. FOX'S GRAND PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Great Pantomimist and Comedian,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX, AS CLOWN.
MATINEE, 1½ | FAIRY MARVELS. | NIGHT, 8.
MATINEE, 1½ | INTREPID LEAPS. | NIGHT, 8.
MATINEE, 1½ | UPROARIOUS FUN. | NIGHT, 8.
MATINEE, 1½ | GREAT DANCING. | NIGHT, 8.
MATINEE, 1½ | GORGEOUS SCENERY. | NIGHT, 8.
MATINEE, 1½ | COMIC TRICKS. | NIGHT, 8.
SANGALI AND THE PARISIAN BALLET.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Matinee Prices Admission, 75 cents—(Children, 50 cents). Balcony, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers... JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, November 14, 1868,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear in her favorite character of ELIZABETH,
in the powerful historical tragedy of that name, supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLOM and a strong cast.
ON MONDAY NEXT, November 16, 1868,
will be presented, for the first time in America, DION BOUCICAULT'S sensational and most successful ... LONDON BY NIGHT, ... music, ... expressly for this ... DION BOUCICAULT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS MATINEE AT ONE.
This afternoon at one. Doors open at 12½.
Offenbach's renowned Opera Bouffe, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, presented with the same splendor as on the evenings. Admission to all parts, $1. Only private boxes will be reserved.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE—AT 7¾ TO-NIGHT.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
4TH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equalled on any stage, with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Gerretti, Baggerd, and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou, the Oculist.
Orchestra seats, $1.50; dress circle, reserved, $1; private boxes, loge seats first and second row, $10; third row, $6, same as parquette; proscenium, five seats, $15; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c.
For the Matinee only private boxes will be reserved.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
THE
LANCASHIRE LASS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM — REPENTENCE — REVENGE.—STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE BARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY,
By the charming
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THIS AFTERNOON, At 2 P. M., | The Great Hit, IXION,
AND EVENING, At 7¾ P. M., | The Man at the Wheel, And Popular Farce.
IXION (the Man at the Wheel), MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, supported by Misses Markham, Weber, Harland, Mr. H. Beckett, and full Dramatic Company.
To be seen at all hours in the Museum, the $50,000 COM. FOOTE and MISS NESTELLE, the smallest specks of humanity alive.
Entertainment, morning, Abnormal Living Human Phenomena, and the new collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
without any advance in the Prices of Admission.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
First week of
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
who will appear in his startling
BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS,
together with the entire strength of the
MOST TALENTED CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized on this continent.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—
... [illegible]

NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe will be despatched from this office on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11.45; C, D and D, 11.25; E and F, 11.10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on Wednesday, notice of the hour of closing which will be posted at the General Office and Stations on Tuesday P. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1868.—Twenty-first Annual Election.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall street, on WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election, on MONDAY, November 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Due notice of the re-opening of the transfer books will be hereafter given.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES—COURT HOUSE, PARK, October 31, 1868.
TO TAXPAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
... remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1114.—In the matter of Henry Martin, a bankrupt.—By order of the said court, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 15th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said court at the United States court-room in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated November 10, 1868.
M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
MANN, RODMAN & ADAMS, Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—The Atlantic Savings Bank, plaintiff, against Jeremiah Pangburn and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of the Supreme Court made in the above-entitled action on the tenth day of August, 1868, I, William M. Tweed, Jr., the referee named in said judgment, will expose for sale at public auction, on Thursday, the first day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by E. P. Stratton, Auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Charles street in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said northerly side of Charles street, distant two hundred and two (202) feet and one and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Bleecker street and the northerly side of Charles street, running thence northerly, partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with Bleecker street, ninety-five (95) feet, to the centre of the block; thence, easterly, along said centre line and parallel with Charles street, twenty (20) feet; thence, southerly, partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with Bleecker street ninety-five (95) feet to the northerly side of Charles street; thence, westerly, along said northerly side of Charles street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.
WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Referee.
MERCHANT, CONABLE & ELLIOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Above sale adjourned to October 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, same place. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Referee.
Above sale adjourned to December 4, 1868, same time and place. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—Milton P. Griffith, plaintiff, against Mary Ann Griffith, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Mary Ann Griffith. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York ... [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain Marble Mantels of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance, and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, 97 to 103 East Houston street.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South street and 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY,
from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon:
HIBERNIA ... Nov. 14 | IOWA ... Dec. 5
EUROPA ... Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA ... Dec. 12
COLUMBIA ... Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA ... Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow, or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA ... Wednesday, Nov. 18
SCOTIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 25
RUSSIA ... Wednesday, Dec. 2
CHINA ... Wednesday, Dec. 9
CUBA ... Wednesday, Dec. 16
JAVA ... Wednesday, Dec. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $80
Cabin passage to Paris ... $145
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, Nov. 28
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M. (tide permitting), from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ... $100 | STEERAGE ... $30 and $35
To London ... 105 | To London ... 35 and 40
To Paris ... 115 | To Paris ... 42 and 47
Halifax ... 20 | Halifax ... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ... 40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS
Steamship WESER, G. Wenke, master,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 19,
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from the Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates, payable in gold: ... [illegible]

COASTWISE STEAMERS.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ... November 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene ... November 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, via Nassau ... Dec. 3
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR, sailing on MONDAY, November 16, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier 42 North River, until 4 P. M. on Saturday, 14th instant.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co., Pier 42, N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF this line, the ST. JOHN and DREW, leaves Pier 41 North River, near the foot of Canal street, EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers. They arrive in Albany in ample time for Railroad trains North and West.
Freight taken at reduced terms.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, GREENFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, and other points, by rail, North, East, and West Hartford, landing on the Connecticut River,
Steamers
CITY OF HARTFORD
and
STATE OF NEW YORK,
From Peck Slip, East River, at 4 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $1.75.
PASSAGE, DECK, $1.25.
These boats have
FIRST-CLASS STATEROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.
For further information inquire of Messrs. SAXTON & SEABURY, 119 South street, New York.
Hartford and New York Steamboat Co.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck Slip for New Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1.50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier 44, north of Spring street, at 6 every evening, Saturday excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT LINE
For the
WEST, SOUTHWEST, and NORTHWEST.
Freight received and forwarded DAILY, via. INLAND LINE, at Pier No. 6 North River. RATES LOW, with quick despatch.
Passengers BY THIS ROUTE ONLY can go to Washington, D. C., and return without extra cost.
TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED. Apply to
C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent, 193 Broadway, corner Dey street, New York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
For Long Branch, Red Bank, Brickburg, Manchester, Tom's River, &c.
By steamer JESSE HOYT daily, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier 30, foot of Chambers street.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after Monday, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New York as follows ... [illegible]